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URUGUAY JOINS WAR ON REICH AND ITALY; JAPAN NOT INCLUDED

Step Seen in Accordance With Pact With Brazil—Rio Not Fighting Japan

SPECIAL NEUTRALITY SET

No Positive Military Action Likely Despite War Declaration Against Axis

The formal severance of diplomatic relations by Brazil with Germany and Italy, though not so serious in effect, is an example of the political success of the United States in bringing into war a part of the continent, according to Kazue Kuwashima, former Ambassador to Brazil and now head of the planning department of Asia Development Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

Mr. Kuwashima, interviewed by the press Sunday, mentioned both the internal and international situation in Brazil roughly as follows:

"Brazil is the largest country in South America with an area occupying more than one half of the entire continent. It also ranks first in the continent in point of population. One of the conspicuous things about the country since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia is her financial difficulties largely due to her holding much raw materials which could not be exported because of the danger in maritime transportation. The situation was shrewdly utilized by the United States to pull her into the anti-Axis side with the arrangement that the country would be the sole purchaser of Brazilian raw materials. Brazil finally yielded and has now issued her declaration of war upon Germany and Italy, which is rather a diplomatic gesture than anything else.

The Brazilian armed forces are not worthy of any special mention because they number only 120,000 to 130,000, which is very small in consideration of her area, about 13 times as large as Japan and her population of approximately 44,000,000 to 45,000,000. These armed forces can be regarded as a police force rather than as any instrument through which regular offensive or defensive measures are to be taken with foreign countries.

"Brazil is supposed to have two battleships, two or three cruisers, 12 to 13 destroyers and six or seven submarines, all of which were purchased second-hand from the United States, as the country herself has no shipbuilding yard. Around 1938, however, they completed the building of about six destroyers within the country, but the act was the mere assemblage of the finished materials imported from the United States.

"The country has so far detained in her harbors about 30 Axis merchantmen, which, I think, is the sole gain through the present declaration of war upon Germany and Italy.

"Of the Axis residents in Brazil, Italians far exceed Germans in number. The Italian residents formerly enjoyed great influence among the financial circles in Brazil. The governmental system of the country is approximately the same as that of the United States with the president as the chief national executive.

"The present declaration of war by Brazil, in short, shows an insignificant example of successful wire pulling by the United States in South America.

Uruguay Joins War

Domei

BERLIN, August 22.—Uruguay declared war against Germany and Italy, following Brazil, it was reported by Transocean from Lisbon, quoting a report from London.

This step is believed to have been taken according to the agreement signed between Brazil and Uruguay promising to act in accord.

Neutral Toward Japan

Domei

BERLIN, August 22.—The Brazilian Government will maintain a status of special neutrality toward Japan, even though Brazil has declared war on Germany and Italy, a spokesman of the Brazilian Embassy in Washington declared today, according to a Transocean dispatch from Buenos Aires reaching here today.

The declarations of war were served to the German and the Italian Governments through the Argentine Ambassador stationed at Rio de Janeiro, and the Brazilian Minister in Switzerland, the same dispatch said quoting the Brazilian Embassy spokesman.

Army Mobilized

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 22.—Simultaneously with the declaration of war against Germany and Italy yesterday, the Brazilian Government took immediate steps to mobilize its armed services, according to a re-

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His Majesty Sends Condolence Cable To Hungary Regent

His Majesty the Emperor graciously dispatched a telegram of condolence to Prince Nicolas Horthy de Nagybanya, Regent of Hungary, on the recent death of his son, Vice-Regent Stephan Horthy de Nagybanya, it was learned on Saturday by Domei.

BRITISH CRUELTIES CONTINUE UNABATED

Indian Crisis Is Serious as Firing and Bloodshed Mount Everywhere

MANY CASUALTIES CAUSED

Police Shoot Demonstrators at Bombay—Madras Workers Burn Flour Mills

Domei

LISBON, August 22.—Firing and bloodshed continue to mark the India disobedience movement as it gains momentum and fierceness throughout India, according to reports reaching here.

Excitement gripped demonstrators in Bombay when the police fired on them resulting in a large number of casualties.

In New Delhi groups of students staged large-scale anti-British demonstrations, demanding the immediate withdrawal of British from India, while flour mill workers in Madras Province went on a strike and set fire to the mill.

In Punjab Province, British authorities released members of the Communist party from prison. On the other hand, clashes have been reported between demonstrators and the police in the eastern section of the United Province, resulting in a large number of casualties on both sides, the report concluded.

Casualties at Kairabad

Special to the Nichi Nichi

ZURICH, August 23.—At Kairabad, near Lucknow, where British planes recently bombed the Indian residents, a systematized anti-British demonstration was held, and the demonstrators and British troops came to conflict causing many casualties on both sides.

Angered by the recent air bombing by British planes, the indignant people of Kairabad began to gather and start anti-British demonstration. British troops dispatched to suppress the demonstration tried to disperse the gathered Indians, and thus collision followed causing many casualties.

Capitalists Back Movement

Financially backed by Indian capitalists, the disobedience movement, aimed at the thorough eradication of British influence in India, is developing in earnest and methodically, it was disclosed by a Daily Mail Bombay dispatch reaching Stockholm, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi this morning quoting its Stockholm special dispatch dated August 22.

Noteworthy in the current disobedience movement launched by the Indian National Congress Party is the fact that Indian leaders in the industrial, commercial and financial worlds are supporting the movement, says the dispatch.

Recently several influential financiers of India donated several million yen to the National Congress Party as funds toward the movement, continues the dispatch, adding that this fact indicates that the National Congress Party has succeeded in drawing the capitalists to its camp.

Consternated by the situation, the British police authorities in India started a round-up of the president of the Bombay Stock Exchange and other financial leaders to check the inflow of funds into the Indian National Congress Party, reports the dispatch, concluding that however frantically the British may try to suppress the movement it would be in vain with Britain's power in the world fast ebbing.

Willkie to See Chiang

Domei

LISBON, August 22.—Wendell Willkie, United States Republican leader, will stop in Chungking on his visit to the Soviet Union and Middle East as a personal Envoy of President Roosevelt, it was announced by White House authorities, according to a Washington dispatch reaching here today.

Kamakura Maru in Shonanto

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 23.—The Kamakura Maru, 17,498 ton diplomat exchange ship bound for Lourenco Marques, Portuguese East Africa, from Yokohama, arrived here early this morning to take on fuel and water. She is expected to resume her voyage tomorrow morning.

JOURNEY BY WILLKIE VIEWED FUTILE STEP IN APPEASING SOVIET

Dispatch of Special Emissary to Moscow Unlikely to Close Widening Breach

U.S. PROMISES OF NO VALUE

May Offer West Asia—Dieppe Landing Attempt Brings no Soviet Comment

Special to the Asahi

BUENOS AIRES, August 22.—The dispatch of Wendell Willkie, unsuccessful Republican candidate in the last presidential election, to the Soviet Union and the West Asiatic countries will prove of no benefit in healing the breach between the Anglo-American Powers and their northern ally, it is the opinion prevalent among the local observers here.

The dispatch of a special American emissary to Moscow on the heels of Premier Winston Churchill's recent pilgrimage to Kremlin is held by these observers to be an indication of the fact that the personal presence of the British Prime Minister to the Soviet Union fell short of breaching the gap between the Soviet Government and the Anglo-American Powers which had been caused by the failure on the part of Britain to form the promised second front.

With regard to the mission of his proxy Willkie, President Roosevelt, at the press interview on August 21, declared that the special envoy's itinerary would include, beside the Soviet Union, Egypt, Arabia, Palestine, Turkey, Iran and Iraq and that Willkie would, beside handing the President's messages to the leaders of these countries, enlighten them of the fact that there is an enormous armament productive capacity in the United States to back up the Allies.

It is doubtful if the leaders of the Soviet Union and other West Asiatic countries will duly understand the "explanation" by Willkie, for they well know through many experiences in the past that Roosevelt's promises are full of attractive words but are not followed by redemption.

According to a Moscow dispatch dated August 21, the surprise landing of the American and British forces near Dieppe on the northern coast of France has caused no remarkable sensation in the Soviet capital. The Soviet newspapers, the dispatch says, carried the announcement of the British military authorities on back pages without any explanation.

Such a cold attitude on the part of the Soviets stands in sharp contrast to the clamorous propaganda concerning the same landing operation on the part of Britain and America.

In consideration of such an indifferent attitude of Moscow, these observers here opine that the political fissure between the Soviet Union and its Anglo-American Allies have become too serious to be solved by the mere visit to Moscow of the President's envoy, Willkie.

Offers Bait to Moscow

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, August 22.—The alleged report that Wendell Willkie, United States Republican leader, will soon visit Moscow and Western Asia as a special envoy of President Roosevelt is attracting wide attention here.

The mission of the new envoy, as outwardly given to understand, is to boast of the American contributions thus far made to the Soviet Union and the smaller countries in Western Asia. This allegation, when most outspokenly interpreted, is tantamount to the placing of the United States in areas so far under the influence of Britain. Roosevelt is shrewed enough to make the best use of the chance offered by the recent failure of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill in tightening up the unity among the Soviets and the peoples in western Asia.

As to the United States intention to be expressed to Soviet Premier Josef Stalin through the present envoy, well-informed circles here are of the opinion that Roosevelt will most probably offer to the Soviet Union the control of Western Asia. The offer will be made in exchange for the Soviet Premier's promise to keep up the Soviet hostilities with Germany, it is alleged.

Breach Seen Widening

Special to the Asahi

BUENOS AIRES, August 22.—The Soviet Union is now gradually becoming estranged from the Anglo-American camp, despite the efforts of the latter to the contrary. The Allied nations are making it a point to drag as many minor countries as possible into their camp, to prolong the war and at the same time, to prepare for a new war strategy.

Regarding the much-reported Anglo-Saxon aid to Soviet Russia, the

(Continued on Page 2)

Personalities in Late Army Shift

Above: President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government at Nanking paid a courtesy call on Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe, newly appointed Chief-of-Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, on Saturday. Here they are shown bending their elbows to mutual success. Right: General Jun Ushiroku, newly appointed head of the Central Army Headquarters in Japan is shown arriving back in his homeland, on Sunday. (Both photos telephotoed from Fukuoka).

CHINA LEADERS RAP OLD NANKING TREATY

Anti-British Week Initiated As 100th Anniversary of Pact Observed

Domei

NANKING, August 23.—Commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Nanking Treaty, the humiliating treaty concluded by China with Britain in 1842, the National Government here will observe an Anti-British and East Asia Development Week starting today.

During one week between August 23 and 29, the Publicity Department of the Government will chiefly direct the movement, mobilizing newspapers and radio as well as Government organs.

Meanwhile, various anti-British lecture meetings, accompanied by picture shows will also be held here and other places.

President Wang Ching-wei is expected to deliver an anti-British and East Asia emancipation radio address on August 29, dealing with the humiliation of the Nanking Treaty.

On the other hand, Dr. Chu Min-yi, Foreign Minister, will address the Chinese people over the radio on his determination to destroy the Anglo-American influence in East Asia, while Lin Pai-sheng, Minister of the Publicity Department, will also speak over the radio on August 28.

The Nanking Treaty was concluded on August 29, 1842, between China and Britain as the result of the Opium War, and it is regarded as the first unequal treaty China concluded with foreign Powers.

In the following year, 1843, an additional treaty was made between the two countries, resulting in the payment of 21,000,000 dollar indemnity to Britain, and the cession of Hongkong to Britain, and the opening of ports of Canton, Amoy, Fuchow, Ningpo and Shanghai.

MALAYAN POSTAL SAVINGS TO BE REFUNDED IN FULL

People to Be Paid Back in Instalments—Little Balance As British Spent it All

Domei

SHONAN CITY, August 23.—The Japanese Military Administration in Malaya will refund postal savings to the natives throughout occupied Malaya starting from the middle of September.

According to the accounts, the savings amount to about $37,000,000. However, as the British have diverted the major portion of it toward their war loans there remained only about $20,000 when the Japanese occupied the areas.

To begin with, refunds will be limited to $30 per capita and $25 semi-annually thereafter until the remaining amount is refunded. The required funds for these repayments will be borrowed from the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Taiwan.

Dill Conferring in London

Domei

LISBON, August 20.—General Sir John Dill, British representative to the United States and British joint headquarters, and former Chief of Staff of the British forces, is now in London, holding conferences with the British authorities, a dispatch reaching here today from London disclosed.

Anglo-U.S. Schemes to Drag Turks Into War Hit on Head as Lukewarm Attitude Is Seen

Special to the Nichi Nichi

ISTANBUL, August 22.—The attitude of the Turkish Government toward the Soviet Union is now being watched with keen interest as it will become a key to the future situation in West Asia.

The United States and Britain are attempting to draw Turkey to their side so that a second front may be opened in West Asia. They have furthermore utilized the Turkish protest to the pressure by Soviet troops on minor Turkish races in the western section of Iran. Moreover, the British and American Ambassadors stationed at Ankara have proposed to the Turkish Government that Ankara should join the United States and Britain in occupying Iran, promising to enable Turkey to occupy a portion of Iran and also to prevent Western Iran from being taken over by Germany.

However, the Turkish Government is taking a very cautious attitude and is hesitating to reply to the demand.

AGED BUDDHIST HEAD TO REVISIT THAILAND

Ex-Abbot Otani of Higashi Honganji Will Make Journey To Cement Good Relations

Burning with the desire to perform one more act for his country before reaching the end of his days, Kubutsu Otani, former Chief Abbot of the Higashi Honganji Temple, has obtained the understanding of government authorities to make an extended pilgrimage through Thailand in order to strengthen the ties of friendship between Japan and Thailand through religion, reports the Asahi, states Domei.

Sixty-seven year old Mr. Otani, who since his retirement from the Higashi Honganji Temple, had been living the life of a recluse writing short Japanese poems to while away the time.

However, with the declaration of war last December, he became imbued with the idea that closer understanding and friendship among the countries of the Co-Prosperity Sphere particularly Thailand could be enhanced through Buddhism.

Mr. Otani, who will be leaving for Thailand toward the beginning of next year, will go not as a representative of the Higashi Honganji Temple but as a private person,—a simple pilgrim with no official connections.

Interviewed by an Asahi representative yesterday, the former abbot revealed that he had visited Thailand 43 years ago as the representative of the Higashi Honganji Temple to accept from the then King of Thailand (then Siam) a gift of a part of the remains of Buddha.

Friendship among the countries of East Asia, he asserted, can be raised to greater heights through the medium of Buddhism, the religion common to Japan, Thailand, Burma and Malaya.

Being 67 years of age already, he said, he has not much time left in which to serve his country and that he is determined to give his best in what will probably be his last service to his country.

NEW HEALTH PLAN PASSED

Scheme to Make Japan the Most Physically Fit Nation

A national health improvement plan with special stress on the physical development of the younger generation, drafted by the Welfare Ministry and other authorities concerned, was approved by the Cabinet on August 21 after a detailed explanation by Welfare Minister Katsuhiko Koizumi, reports Domei.

By carrying out the health plan, the Government hopes to make Japan the healthiest country in the world in a few years.

CHUNGKING PUZZLED BY INDIAN QUESTION

Wants to Be Friends With Britain and Yet Does Not Support Oppressive Policy

Nichi Nichi

SHANGHAI, August 22.—Chungking is at a loss to know what attitude it should adopt toward the Indian independence question.

A spokesman of Chungking on August 11 told foreign correspondents that it was the desire of Chungking to get on well with both India and Britain.

The spokesman, however, did not tell how Chungking hopes to be friendly to India and Britain at the same time. And in all probability he and for that matter Chungking are in the dark as to how to be on friendly terms with India and Britain which are at loggerheads with each other.

On August 19 Eugene Chen, former Foreign Minister of Chungking, who has been residing in Shanghai since the fall of Hongkong, issued a statement in which he attacked British policy in which and identified himself with the masses of Indians who are fighting for an India for the Indians.

Mr. Chen's statement is interesting in the light of remarks made by Lin Pai-sheng, chief of the propaganda department of the National Government in Nanking on August 17, who said that the independence movement in China would have the full support of the National Government.

The position of Chungking toward the Indian question has been most inconsistent. At the time the Cripps mission was in India, Chungking was rather cool toward Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the National Congress Party who were asking Britain to withdraw from India as a means of saving India from getting involved in war.

The failure of the Cripps mission, however, brought about a change in the attitude of Chungking toward India. There was no longer any talk in Chungking of inducing the leaders of the National Congress Party to give in to Britain. Then the arrest of the Mahatma came and it caused a great shock to General Chang Kai-shek and other leaders of Chungking. They have yet to recover from the effects of the blow, as will be seen from the fact that the chief of the propaganda department of Chungking wants to be on friendly terms with India and Britain at the same time, a hope which he ought to know better than anybody else is impossible to realize.

GERMANS STORM INTO GROZNY; NOVOROSSISK AND STALINGRAD NOW FACING CRITICAL DANGER

139 Soviet Panzers, 66 Planes Destroyed By Reich on E. Front

Domei

BERLIN, August 23.—During a strong Soviet counter-attack yesterday, the German infantry smashed 92 enemy tanks, while the Luftwaffe destroyed 47 panzers, totaling 139 enemy tanks in all, the High Command announced today. The Luftwaffe, the communique added, destroyed 11 heavy guns and severely damaged 10 more as well as about 100 vehicles in an enemy column marching toward the front. The German chasers downed 60 Soviet planes in concert with German anti-aircraft guns, which shot six planes on the same day, it was said.

BRITISH AIR FORCES SUFFER BIG LOSSES

Luftwaffe Shoots Down 4 R.A.F. Planes—7 Landing Vessels Sunk at Salcombe

Domei

BERLIN, August 23.—The German High Command today announced that German pursuit planes and flank defense forces again inflicted losses on British pursuit formations when they attempted to raid points in the coastal area of France yesterday afternoon.

When a Spitfire squadron flew over the Dunkirk area at about 12:40 p.m. yesterday, three planes were shot down by German anti-aircraft gunfire the announcement said.

In the evening, it was said one British bomber, which flew over waters northwest of Brest, was downed by German Focke-Wulff fighters.

South England Bombed

Domei

BERLIN, August 24.—Military objectives in coastal towns in southern England were subjected to a series of raids by German light bombers yesterday, according to the German News Agency.

Enemy landing vessels at anchor in Salcombe Harbor, at a southwest corner of the British Isles, were hit with heavy caliber bombs, resulting in the sinking of seven of these special craft.

After the raid, the German bombers attacked other military targets in the vicinity of the harbor district, the report said.

In night raids, the dispatch revealed, German warplanes bombed various armament plants in East Anglia. In the industrial town of Peteborough, heavy caliber bombs were dropped on warehouses and various factories, while in the harbor of Boston, on the east coast of England, large fires, were caused by bombs.

ARMY OFFICIALS DECIDE ON CULTURAL PLAN FOR BURMA

New Propaganda Body Established by Japanese Military Authorities

Domei

RANGOON, August 22.—The Japanese Army Propaganda Corps, which has been instrumental in enlightening the Burmese people as to the true character of the War of Greater East Asia, was dissolved today and in its place an Army Information Department was created.

The newly organized Army Department in Burma includes newspaper, broadcasting and cultural sections and it is expected to begin cultural propaganda work on a large scale for the reconstruction of a new Burma.

ADMINISTRATORS NAMED

144 Chosen From Various Ministries By Army for South

In order to fill the various important posts in the Southern Regions an additional 144 Administrators have been appointed by the Japanese Army, it was officially announced on August 22, says Domei.

Newly appointed administrators include officials of the ministries of Foreign Affairs, Communications and Agriculture and Forestry.

Vanguards Successful in Reaching Key Oil Fields of Region

SOVIETS FIGHT BACK

Special to the Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, August 22.—German vanguards that have advanced along the northern slope of the Caucasus mountain range have succeeded in reaching the Grozny oil field today, it is reported by Havas from Berlin.

Simultaneously, German forces advancing westward from Karanodar toward the Black Sea have reached a point 29 kilometers from Novorossisk, it is reported by United Press from Moscow.

According to informed circles at Stockholm, the fall of Novorossisk is now imminent, but it is said the Soviets are trying to make their final effort to defend the port by establishing their positions on the hills around the city.

Stalingrad Encircled

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, August 22.—Soviet military observers have recognized the German encirclement of Stalingrad is now perfected and the crisis of the city has become imminent, according to a Reuters report from Moscow. The opinion of these observers follows:

"The Axis forces are concentrating their entire effort for attacking Stalingrad, and in the Don River bend area are already massed many divisions of troops. Together with the infantry and tanks, the Reich forces are pushing toward Stalingrad from the northern, western and southern directions. Thus, the perfect encirclement of the city is now completed.

"In other words, the Germans have established strong positions along the eastern shore of the Don River, and in the district south of Kretskaya. In the southern sector, German units commenced strong offensive on several points northeast of Kotelnikovsk, and are now advancing along the railway line northward. Under the conditions, Stalingrad is surrounded from three directions and its fate is practically sealed."

Stalingrad Offensive Fierce

Special to the Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, August 22.—The German attack on Stalingrad from the direction of Kotelnokovsk has become particularly fierce, and according to a report reaching here today from Moscow, the Soviet authorities have recognized the serious situation, and urged the Red Army to exert their death-defying resistance against the German attack on Stalingrad.

South Caucasus Endangered

Yomiuri-Hochi

ZURICH, August 22.—German forces that have been rapidly advancing through Northern Caucasus have already passed the Caucasian range and have now come to threaten the Southern Caucasus.

Moreover, German troops advancing from Krasnodar toward Novorossisk are now threatening that important port on the Black Sea. Also, German forces that are rushing southward from Maikop are said to be advancing toward Tuapse on the Black Sea. Tuapse is an important port on the extreme northern end of the Southern Cacasus.

When Novorossisk and Tuapse are lost, there will be left only Batum as the base for the Soviet Black Sea fleet, but even this port will be threatened by the German forces advancing along the sea coast.

On the other hand, German troops that occupied Pyatigorsk are steadily advancing toward the Grozny oil field, while German mountain corps are said to have opened action to advance through the Caucasian mountain range.

Heavy Fighting in Caucasus

Special to the Nichi Nichi

ISTANBUL, August 22—The German operation in the Caucasus front is being carried out fiercely under the command of Marshal List, who is renowned for his tank strategy.

If this German operation progresses successfully, the Soviet army would be deprived of its positive resistance strength, and though it may not be entirely annihilated, it will become powerless to hinder the establishment of a New Order of Europe, it is observed here.

Kotelinikovsk Battle Rages

Asahi Service

KUIBISHEV, August 22.—For three days, fierce fighting has been developing in the district northeast of Kotelinikovsk, between the Ger-

(Continued on Page 3)

SEIHO TAKEUCHI DIES; WAS NOTED PAINTER

Imperial Art Board Member Succumbs to Pneumonia at Yugawara Hot Springs

Seiho Takeuchi, a foremost master of Japanese painting, who was a member of the Imperial Art Board, and the first recipient of the Culture Order, died of pneumonia at 6:45 a.m., Sunday, at the Amanoya Hotel in the Yugawara Hot Springs, Kanagawa Prefecture, local vernaculars report this morning.

He was 79 years old. The remains of the late artist left Yugawara for his home in Kyoto on Sunday evening, accompanied by his bereaved family members and his disciples.

Mr. Takeuchi was born in 1864 in Kyoto. His talent in painting asserted itself as early as during his teens when he studied painting under the guidance of Borei Kono. He was a teacher of the Kyoto Art College when he was 20 years old and went over to Europe in 1900 to study Western art.

After he returned home following two years' stay in France, he produced masterpiece after masterpiece, causing a sensation in the art circles of this country.

Mourning over the death of the late Mr. Takeuchi, Insho Domoto, himself a prominent artist, declared in an interview with the Nichi Nichi that the passing of Mr. Takeuchi means a great loss to the painting circles not only of Japan but of the whole world.

"That the Japanese painting has become so famous as it is today," Mr. Domoto said, "is largely due to the meritorious efforts of the late artist. The style of painting of Mr. Takeuchi is grand and delicate. The late artist's forte was painting of animals."

Journey by Willkie Viewed Futile Step In Appeasing Soviet

(Continued from Page 1)

former apparently have no real will to assist the Soviets. They merely mean to prolong the current war by such propaganda as the creation of a second front. Noteworthy in this connection is the enlightenment of the Soviets as to the tricks played on them jointly by President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

In the Soviet Union, according to Moscow reports, newspapers have begun to show a cynical attitude toward Britain and America mainly alluding to the latter's unreliable promises on their much-advertized increase in aid to the Union. This situation is more than the Anglo-American press correspondents in the Soviet Union can conceal in reporting home. There is good reason to believe that some real revelations are now being made in the messages of these correspondents.

Under the circumstances, Britain and the United States, pressed with the need of giving some encouragement to the Soviets, are trying new methods to attain their purpose. One example is the projected dispatch to Moscow from America of Wendell Willkie in the capacity of a special envoy. Another is the dispatch of United States troops to Iran, presumably as a substitute for a second front. The third example is the alleged suggestion to the Soviet Union by Britain and America regarding the possibility of relieving the Soviets on the eastern front.

These efforts on the part of the anti-Axis nations have not been motivated by their intention to save the Soviet Union from her present plight, but really to prolong the Reich-Soviet hostilities as long as possible so that the Anglo-Saxons can have enough time to prepare a new war strategy.

Soviet Russia is now standing on the cross-roads of her fate and, therefore, she is warned not to continue relations with the anti-Axis countries which will surely lead her into utter defeat.

MONGOLS WILL OBSERVE THIRD YEAR WITH DRIVE

New Peace and Order Move to Mark Third Anniversary of Federated Government

The Federated Autonomous Government of Mongolia will observe its third anniversary, on September 1, by launching a peace and order movement, according to a Kalgan report of the Nichi Nichi received last Sunday, says Domei.

The Government aims chiefly at unification of the lower administrative organs, such as those in cities, towns and villages as well as the expansion of areas where peace and order will be firmly maintained, the report said.

In order to make its plans thoroughly understood, the Government called for a meeting of all prefectural and municipal councilmen on Saturday, it was said.

Study Foreign Sewing

The settlement house in Oimachi, Shinagawa-ku has been conducting a special course on foreign sewing for the benefit of those housewives whose husbands are at the front or were killed on the battlefields. As the course has proved so successful, the staff members of the settlement recently decided to institute an advanced class of three months starting from October 1 for those who wish to continue their study, reports the Kokumin on Sunday.

Press Comments

Monday, August 24

NICHI NICHI—Brazil Entrapped by America
KOKUMIN—Britain's Poisonous Soup and Muslim League
MIYAKO—The World's War Situation

Brazil Entrapped by America

NICHI NICHI—Brazil has declared war on Germany and Italy, and Uruguay has followed suit. In this respect, one should not lose sight of the fact that behind the curtain were the machinations of the United States. Undoubtedly, it is the intention of the United States to expand the war front at the cost of Brazil and to lessen the joint pressure of Germany and Italy on America, but the actual outcome of this attempt will only tend to increase the stress and burden of war on the United States. It will also unnecessarily extend the calamities of war of the Latin-American nations, which will in turn aggravate the living conditions of the people of those countries. For this reason the American chicanery and intrigue to tide over the unfavorable war situation should be peremptorily rejected for the sake of the peace and happiness of the Latin-American people.

The joint Pan-American Continental Declaration adopted at the Lima Conference held in 1938 was nothing short of an expression of American ambition to secure hegemony over the Western Hemisphere camouflaged under the name of good neighborliness, and this was at once foreseen by all the far-sighted Latin-American people at the time. It was evidently America's intention to bring all the Latin-American nations under the thumb of the United States both economically and politically by ousting all the rights and interests of third countries from the American Continent.

The proverbial saying "Blood is thicker than water" is an old cliche used by Britain and the United States when it is convenient to use it, and, as a matter of fact, the United States has been trying to ostracize even British influence from the Latin-American nations.

However, ever since Japan, Germany and Italy had risen to arms hand in hand for the overthrow of the United States, America brought out the old shibboleth "Blood is thicker than water" and offered a common front against the three Powers with Britain, and started a strenuous campaign to draw the Latin-American nations to their camp for the purpose of utilizing them for the defense of America, a typical example of which is the third Foreign Ministers Conference of the Pan-American nations held in Rio de Janeiro in January this year.

The United States had the foregoing conference adopt a resolution declaring war on the Axis Powers, and attempted to draw all the Latin-American nations to her side. With the exception of the small and weak Central American countries who are acting at the back and call of the United States under its military and economic pressure, all the independent countries in South America peremptorily opposed the resolution, with the result that the United States was compelled to yield to the opposition of these countries and instead introduced a plan for a diplomatic rupture of the Latin-American nations against the Axis Powers. However, even this plan met with reservation of decision on the part of Argentina and Chile, both of whom, as is well known, have since then been defying all cajolery and threat on the part of the United States.

However, there has been no change in the accursed policy of the Roosevelt Administration to replenish the American fighting power at the expense of the Latin-American nations. At last this persistence of the Roosevelt Administration has found an expression in the declaration of war against the Axis Powers by Brazil. It is really a pity that through the declaration of war against the Axis Powers Brazil is bound to suffer more and more losses.

It is most likely that the United States has promised military and economic assistance to Brazil, but it is more likely that the step taken by Brazil will only serve to intensify the activities of Axis submarines in the Atlantic and cut off the communications lines between the United States and Brazil, which will finally make all the promises that might have been made by America to Brazil mere paper plans.

It appears that the United States recently secured several air bases in Brazil, but this is not sufficient to prevent the offensive of the Axis Powers in the Atlantic. The declaration of war on the Axis Powers by Brazil will not serve to strengthen the fighting power of the United States by one jot, it will only serve to extend the calamities of war to the Latin-American nations.

Britain's Poisonous Soup And Muslim League

KOKUMIN—The anti-British campaign in India has now grown into a nation-wide movement, and has exceeded the scope of the civil-disobedience movement commanded by Mahatma Gandhi. In fact, present indications are that the leadership of the campaign has now shifted to the forward bloc of the National Congress Party from the right wing of the party, which is certainly worthy of note.

This shows that the Indian people have now plunged into a serious fight against Britain which is inflicting all conceivable cruelties upon the unarmed Indian people by the use of modern weapons of war. It has now become clear that there is no other alternative for the Indian people to secure their independence but to fight with blood against bloody oppression, and present indications are that the independence movement of the Indian people is now bound to turn the whole of India into a veritable Armageddon.

The All India Muslim League, whose attitude toward the anti-British movement of the Indians had been the cynosure of the world's attention, recently adopted a resolution not to join the anti-British campaign of the National Congress Party. Such an attitude on the part of the All India Muslim League cannot escape the accusation that even in face of the unique opportunity for the independence of India, the All India Muslim League is still wedded to the minor issue of religious difference and is turning a cold shoulder to the blood which the unarmed Indian people are now shedding for their independence under the armed and most cruel oppression of the British authorities.

Whatever religious difference the All India Muslim League may have, now that all their kinsmen are fighting for the independence of India at the cost of their blood under the most cruel oppression of the British authorities, the Muslims should know that this is no time for them to be wedded to minor religious issues, for without the independence of India, the All India Muslim League can have no right of self-determination.

M. A. Jinnah, President of the All India Muslim League, seems to be still clinging to the idea of conducting negotiations with Britain for the purpose of realizing his claims, which savors very much as if he still cannot throw by the board the spirit of dependence on Britain.

In the last Great War, India furnished Britain with sinews of war amounting to £300 million and dispatched 1,200,000 troops to aid Britain, but India was made to drink the bitter cup of dispoointment at the hands of Britain who failed to live up to her promise of granting independence to India after the war, and Jinnah and his colleagues are well aware of this.

Accordingly, if the All India Muslim League should continue to be immersed in their religious prejudices, they would only become a prey to the British policy of 'divide and rule", thereby betraying the entire Indian people. Considering that the Muslims in Iraq, Iran and Syria are joining the anti-British movement, it is to be sincerely hoped that the All India Muslim League will return to the right path for the independence of India.

The World's War Situation

MIYAKO—When we take a broad view of the world's war situation, it is conceivable that there are three principal factors, namely, the Reich-Soviet conflict, the North African campaign, and the naval operations in the Pacific. The North African campaign now is in such a stage that both the Axis and the Allied camps are about to largely increase their forces for a decisive battle, and the present quietness there is considered a lull before the storm.

In case vigorous fighting takes place in this direction, in parallel with the campaign in the Caucasus, it is easy to surmise that the state of affairs in the Near East will make a phenomenal change. In any event, as the North African war takes a secondary position in the Reich-Soviet war, the two war fronts of North Africa and the Caucasus can be seen in the light of one European war front for forming a broad viewpoint on the war situation. However, the naval operations in the Pacific Ocean are rather different and have a special strategic significance as this theater of war is widely separated from the other scenes of fighting.

People are often tempted to become intoxicated with the unparalleled victories of our arms, and are apt to ignore the political and strategic significance of the Pacific Ocean naval warfare. This should be considered thoughtless if not dangerous. The fact that naval battles are taking place almost regularly means that Britain and the United States, especially the latter, consider the ultimate victory lies in one decisive battle of the main strength on the Pacific Ocean, thus demonstrating that the American strategic plan has not changed in the least. When viewed from a political standpoint, even though the European front may collapse, as long as the Pacific Ocean front is maintained by Britain by putting her reliance upon Australia, India and Canada with the aid of the United States, it cannot be said that the resisting power of the enemy has disappeared.

All the Japanese people are proud of the fact that Japan has secured glorious war results with a remarkable tempo at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia, and it is for this reason that we have been able to nurture an unflinching fighting power for the rest of the campaign.

However, if we carefully consider the matter, we have only placed ourselves on an equal footing with Britain and the United States by securing the natural resources in the Southern Regions for conducting an enduring contest. That is to say, we have only laid the foundation for an ultimate victory. However, it is going too far to conclude that laying the foundation for an ultimate victory will bring us a final victory, for the ultimate victory can be realized only through our utilizing this foundation to the best of our ability.

We should congratulate ourselves upon our victory but should not be drunk with it. We should become conscious that in the future the war in the Pacific will become larger-scaled than heretofore. Primarily, fighting power cannot be measured by any hard and fast rule. Even though various gaps in the warship-building efficiency of the United States may fail to realize the Stark plan, it should be considered likely that construction is being speeded up to the extent that the third Vinson plan may be attained. Especially the power of air-force construction should not be ignored. We should not only recognize the importance of the Pacific to the world war but also perceive the future position of various areas bordering on the Pacific as the virgin area of a new world war. And we should make added endeavors for replenishing our fighting power to lead the present War of Greater East Asia to complete victory.

NEW DECREE ISSUED "FOR TEXTILE BODIES

4 Control Organs Must Submit Applications of Establishment by October 10

The Commerce and Industry Ministry today will issue a decree affecting the Cotton and Staple Fiber Control Association, Rayon and Silk Control Association, Wool Control Association and Hemp Control Association to submit by October 10, applications of their formal establishment, the Chugai Shogyo reported today, according to Domei.

It is recalled that the formation of these control associations has been in progress under the provisions of the Industrial Association Regulations.

Meantime, in parallel with the establishment of the four control associations, the formation of the Fiber Product Distribution Council is under way. Simultaneously, the Fiber Control Council, acting as a liaison organ among the four control associations and the distribution council, will be organized following the formal establishment of the four control associations, the paper revealed.

Continuing, the paper said that the Cotton and Fiber Control Associations will have 92 members, including the Toyo Cotton Spinning Company, the Rayon and Silk Control Association 122 members, including the Teikoku Rayon Company, the Wool Control Association 38 members, including the Japan Wool Control Company and the Hemp Control Association 22 members, including the Japan Raw Hemp Company.

Kansai Notes

With Kobe's growing importance as one of the "main gateways" to the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, the Kobe Municipality has added another notch in its elaborate scheme of enlarging the Kansai port city, according to the Kobe Shimbun.

The Municipality's latest plan is the improvement of the transportation facility between the city and its western suburbs. With an aggregate expenditure of ¥15,000,000, the pride of the city, the Kobe municipal tram line—reputed to be the most up-to-date and efficient in Japan—will be extended some 15 or 16 kilometers to have its western terminus in the heart of Akashi City.

It has already been decided by the Kobe Municipality that Mayor Noda will apply for the approval of the new project by the Bureau of Civil Engineering of the Home Office.

Besides the tram line extention, the Kobe Municipal Bus Company, which recently increased its fleet of buses by taking over the private Kobe Bus Company the cars of which were better known as the Silver Buses, will also extend its line to Akashi. The city buses will run on the new Kobe-Akashi highway when it is completed in the near future.

The Municipality's latest plans come as a glad tiding to the many citizens who are residing in the western suburbs and it is anticipated that simultaneously with the construction of the tram line extention, hundreds of private residences will spring up in the peaceful area which will put an end to the housing shortage problem of the city, the Kobe Shimbun concludes.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on August 22: Mrs. S. A. Fantachi, Mr. A. Hotta, Mr. R. Holzapfel, Mr. J. Hmelnitsky, Mr. H. Inanishi, Mr. A. Lesourd, Mrs. F. E. de Lemoine, Mr. K. Nozawa, Mr. Y. Noe, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ohga, Mrs. H. Schalk, Mr. W. Wessendorf and Mr. Y. Yuasa.

New arrivals at the Hotel New Osaka on August 22 included Mr. Tetuzo Nagata, Mr. Sugeru Yoshida, Lt.-Gen. Itiro Sato, Mr. Yosihiko Sibata, Mr. Hiroshi Baba, Mr. Natuki Okada, Mr. Syotaku Nagata, Mr. Mituo Sohue, Mr. Yosihide Kato, Mr. Torao Tukakosi and Mr. Nobuyosi Momose.

FOLK-LORE STUDY PUSHED

Education Authorities to Create Society Soon

In order to promote the study of folk-lore, the educational authorities are planning to establish in the near future a society for the study of folk-lore, reports Domei.

It will be the object of the proposed society to investigate into folk-lore, to grant subsidies to individuals or organizations studying folk-lore, to train students, and to publish books and magazines.

Dr. Izuru Niimura, Professor Emeritus of Kyoto Imperial University, is slated as President of the Society, and Toyosaburo Kikuchi, Vice-Minister of Education, and Baron Keizo Shibusawa, as Vice-Presidents.

Girl Swimming Star Hangs Up New Record In 200-M. Backstroke

Miyeko Asai of the Tokyo Prefectural Fourth Girls Middle School today established a new Japanese record for the 200-meter back-stroke when she negotiated the distance in 3 minutes 7.4 seconds, clipping three seconds off the former mark, in the Fifth All-Women's Swimming Meet which was held at the Meiji Shrine Pool, states Domei on Saturday. Meanwhile Fumi Hatano, well-known swimming star, who hails from the same school, splashed her way to victory in the 100-meter freestyle event in 1 minute 14.2 seconds, hanging up the fastest time for the event so far this year.

REORGANIZATION SET FOR KUROGANE ORGAN

Will Endeavor to Broaden People's Knowledge of Marine Affairs

In parallel with the brilliant results being achieved by the Imperial Navy, the "Kurogane Society" has decided to reorganize to further elevate its purpose of broadening the people's knowledge of marine affairs, states Domei.

Under the planned reorganization, the former directors system, will be abolished and Vice-Admiral Yoshitake Uyeda will be installed as president and a women's department will be established.

Heretofore, the Society was composed of some 1,500 members including well-known writers, scholars, critics and artists, but with this new set-up, it is understood that noted painters of Japanese and Western schools will also join the Society.

From the Japanese art field, such artists as Taikan Yokoyama, Seiho Takeuchi and Gyokudo Kawai are expected to join, while from the Western art field, Takeji Fujishima, Eisaku Wada and about 40 members of the Imperial Art Institute and about 300 others are slated to become members.

It is recalled that the Kurogane Society was inaugurated in August of last year and actively engaged in comforting wounded Imperial Navy men and selecting suitable Navy songs.

TEACHER ESTABLISHES SEA SCOUT ORGANIZATION

Hokkaido Instructor Is Honored For Training Pupils as Future Sailors

An unknown school teacher, Kaoru Sasaki, and his school, the Iwamisawa National School in Hokkaido, were honored on Friday by the Service Through Marine Transportation Association at Yokohama with a letter of commendation and a model of the training ship, Taisei Maru. In the commendation lies another story of the successful fight of one man against natural and geographical conditions, reports the Nichi Nichi, states Domei.

The Iwamisawa National School is situated 10 kilometers from the sea in the center of a coal mining district but a flourishing Sea Scout organization is today training young sons of landlubbers for a career on the high seas.

It was three years ago that Mr. Sasaki, realizing that the future of Japan lay over the Seven Seas, first organized his little group of Sea Scouts in a landlocked town to train his charges for the life of sea going sailors.

Hampered by lack of equipment, he first taught his boys signalling and map reading and gradually expanded his activities as he gained the support of the school administration and the town.

Today his Sea Scout organization gives elementary training in all of the phases of navigation and sailing that it is possible to teach without actual contact with the sea.

TEACHERS LEARN FARMING

400 Attend Special Course to Teach Pupils on Subject

A special training course on farming was conducted on Saturday and Sunday at the Prefectural Agricultural School under the sponsorship of Tokyo Municipality, reports the Kokumin on Sunday.

Some 400 national school teachers attended the course in order to qualify themselves to become leaders of youngsters of respective national schools in the technique of farming.

The project of conducting farming operation was previously planned by the officials of the same Municipality with the purpose of arousing the children's interest in agriculture and also of promoting the spirit of labor. They will be coached in actual farming from September 1 by these teachers who attended the course.

Conductresses to Train

For the benefit of girl conductors, girl guides, and others in the employment of bus companies in the city, the Traffic Section of the Metropolitan Police Board is planning to hold a two days' training in traffic work at Saimikwan, Shibuya-ku, beginning September 3, reports Domei.

SPORT MEET SLATED TO BEGIN AUGUST 28

13th Meiji Shrine Physical Training Event to Be Held in Yokohama and Tokyo

Lifting the curtain of the 13th Meiji Shrine Physical Training Meet, marine sports and swimming competition will be held for three days starting Augut 28 in Tokyo and Yokohama.

The swimming events will be held at the Meiji Shrine pool, where a galaxy of some 70 swimmers will gather. The marine sports will be held at the marine training ground in Yokohama.

Formerly known as the Meiji Shrine National Athletic Meet, the Meet from this year will be called Meiji Shrine Physical Training Meet with a view of promoting the physique of the entire nation. Thus more stress will be attached to military events rather than to mere sports as in the past.

Following the summer games, the fall meet lasting six days will be held from October 29, with the Meiji Shrine stadium as the center of activities. The Meet will then be brought to a close with the winter games in January and February.

Following is the schedule of swimming events for the preliminaries to be held on August 28:

1. Inter-prefectual 300-meter medley relay for men's secondary schools.
2. Inter-prefectual 300-meter medley race for instructors of national primary schools.
3. 200-meter young men's corps under-water hauling relay race.
4. Inter-prefectual 400-meter free-style race for secondary schools.
5. Inter-prefectual 100-meter back-stroke race for secondary schools.
6. 100-meter back-stroke race for instructors of primary schools.
7. 800-meter relay race for young men corps.
8. Inter-prefectual 200-meter breast-stroke race for secondary schools.
9. 100-meter breast stroke race for instructors of primary schools.
10. Inter-prefectual 100-meter free-style race for secondary schools.
11. 100-meter free-style race for instructors of primary schools.
12. Selected men's diving contest.
13. Inter-prefectual 800-meter free-style race for secondary schools.
14. 200-meter relay race for instructors of primary schools.
15. Finals for 200-meter young men's corps under-water hauling race.
16. Finals for 800-meter relay race for young men's corps.
17. Aquatic exhibition.
18. Exhibition of Nippon-style swimming.

DIET'S COMFORT MISSIONS TO LEAVE SOON FOR CHINA

Leaders Appointed Are Nerima Uematsu, Kunitoshi Tsugumo And Two Others

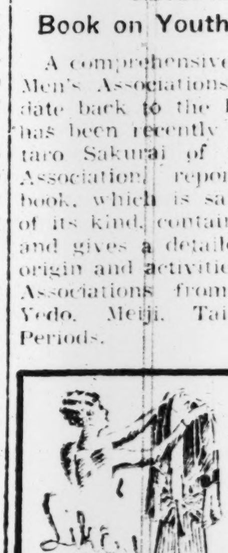
A preliminary meeting of the comfort missions to be dispatched by the Lower House of the Diet to the Manchoukuo and China fronts was held from 10:00 a.m. Saturday at the House of Representatives, states Domei.

At the conference, heads of the comfort missions and their itineraries were decided upon as follows:

1. The comfort mission to Manchoukuo is to be headed by Nerima Uematsu, and will leave in early September via Chosen.
2. The mission to North China will be led by Kunitoshi Tsugumo and depart in the middle of September and arrive in North China via Tangku.
3. The mission to Central China will be headed by Tomesaburo Shimizu and will depart in the middle of September.
4. The mission to South China, under the leadership of Ryogoro Kato, will also leave in the middle of September via Taiwan.

Book on Youth Organ Ready

A comprehensive history of Young Men's Associations in Japan, which date back to the Kamakura Period, has been recently compiled by Shotaro Sakurai of the Japan Youth Association, reports Domei. The book, which is said to be the first of its kind, contains over 800 pages and gives a detailed account of the origin and activities of Young Men's Associations from the Kamakura, Yedo, Meiji, Taisho and Showa Periods.



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Uruguay Joins War On Reich and Italy: Japan Not Included

(Continued From Page 1)

port from Rio de Janeiro.

Meanwhile, Dr. Oswaldo Aranha, Foreign Minister of Brazil, announced that all international treaties detrimental to the interests of Brazil would be abrogated.

Foolish Choice Made

Intimidated by the United States, the Brazilian Government has finally plunged into the current war by declaring war upon Germany and Italy, although it is well aware that such step is the worst choice it had to make, states an Asahi Buenos Aires dispatch dated Saturday.

According to an unofficial announcement by the Brazilian Government, however, it desisted from taking a similar measure against Japan in view of the fact that Japan has not shown any hostility toward Brazil so far, reports the dispatch, adding that such attitude of the Brazilian Government is proof that the country was forced into the war by the United States.

Despite its entrance into the war, the Brazilian Government will not commence positive military actions, continues the dispatch. In this connection, the Brazilian Ambassador to Uruguay was quoted by the dispatch to have said soon after his Government's entry into war at Montevideo that although Brazil declared war upon Germany and Italy, the step to follow the declaration would not be more than patroling the coast for the time being.

As is judged by the remarks of the Brazilian Ambassador in Uruguay, the dispatch presumes, the entry into war of Brazil will not cause any drastic change in the international situation, nor will the tendency in South America be influenced. To be precise, Argentina and Chile will not change their neutral attitudes, adds the dispatch.

After all, the United States drew Brazil into war as planned with the object of protecting the Western Hemisphere at the sacrifice of Brazil, says the dispatch concluding that inasmuch as Brazil knew well she would suffer hardest by participating in the war, she hesitated long before declaring war against Germany and Italy.

RESEARCH ON AGRICULTURE TO BEGIN IN SOUTH REGIONS

Institute to Study Farm Life, Labor, Extermination of Pests and Output

The East Asia Agricultural Research Institute headed by Tadaatsu Ishiguro, former Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, plans to start research work in various lines in the Southern Regions.

Farm life, farm labor, extermination of noxious insects, increase in the production of agricultural products and other matters will be taken up by the institute.

Among other things, however, productivity at various points, population problems and milk problem will be the first to be dealt with.

Presumably, the institute sooner or later will be the agricultural headquarters of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, according to Yoshiro Tomabeji, managing director of the institute.

In appreciation of the object of the Institute, ¥10,000,000 has been disbursed as funds against the estimated amount of ¥3,000,000.

Scholars have already started research work in various lines, it is reported.

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Germans at Grozny, Caucasus Oil Center

(Continued From Page 1)

man forces that have been steadily advancing toward Stalingrad and the defending Soviet troops, it is reported by Red Star yesterday. In this sector, German forces are massing a large number of airplanes, tanks and infantry guns.

A report from a battle front to the Red Star further says that in a certain district south of Krasnodar there are also massed German tanks, infantry and airplanes, so that attack can be made on Stalingrad from both sides.

Against this two-faced German attack, the Soviets are making a stubborn resistance, but the Germans have succeeded in occupying a height thus forcing the Soviets to retreat to a new position.

In the west of Krasnodar, a terrible fighting is also said to be waging between the German and Soviet units.

The fall of Novorossisk has thus become imminent.

Tank Attacks Repulsed

Domei

ROME, August 23.—British tank formations yesterday attempted to carry out an offensive against Axis defenses but were promptly repulsed before they caused any damage, the High Command announced today.

Meanwhile, German fighter planes shot down four British machines during an attempted enemy attack against Axis rear communications, the announcement said, adding, the enemy planes were unable to cause any damage.

British Ship Sunk

Domei

LISBON, August 21.—A medium-sized British merchant ship was sunk about the middle of June by a torpedo attack, in the sea off the eastern coast of South America, the United States Navy Department announced today, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

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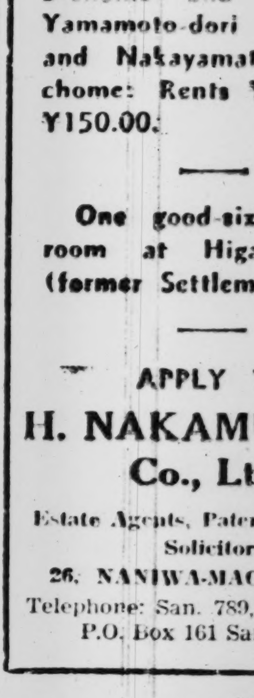

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ATTACKS ON BRITISH IN INDIA INCREASE; CASUALTIES MOUNT

Street Fighting Takes Place In Madras—Many Arrested

MOVEMENT SPREADING

Authorities Having Difficult Time Bringing Back Strikers To Work

The Indian non-obedience movements hourly are gaining momentum and are threatening to become a source of endless trouble to the British authorities in India, the Yomiuri-Hochi reported from Bangkok Sunday, states Domei.

A fierce fighting took place on August 21 in Cawnpore between the police and a group of 30 demonstrators when the latter attacked government offices. As Cawnpore is a heavy industry zone on the Ganges River, the British authorities are making frantic efforts to suppress strikes in factories, the report revealed.

Meanwhile, a fierce struggle ensued in Wardha when a large group of demonstrators on August 21 attempted to attack a police station which the police defended with machine-guns. Numerous casualties occurred on both sides, the report said.

Newspapers Stop Publication

As a protest against British oppression upon the Indian populace, 14 Indian newspapers in Calcutta on August 21 issued a joint statement that they will discontinue voluntarily the publication of their respective papers on and after August 21, according to a Yomiuri-Hochi Stockholm dispatch, states Domei.

In the meantime, several papers in Bombay and other places were recently ordered by the British authorities to stop publication, the same dispatch further added.

Madras Police Attacked

The chief of Madras Police Department was attacked and injured by Indian demonstrators on August 21, according to a Nichi Nichi report from Canton quoting a Madras dispatch, states Domei.

Incessantly, street fightings are taking place in Madras and a number of citizens has been arrested, the report adds.

British Governor Injured

Due to injuries received while leading a group of local police in an attempt to disperse forcibly a number of Indian demonstrators, the British governor of the Province of Berar, in the Central Provinces of India, is in serious condition, according to a Yomiuri-Hochi report received here from Bangkok today, quoting dispatches from New Delhi, states Domei

Not Difficult Task

"If the 400,000,000 Indians would only unite and rise up against the British, the attainment of India for the Indians should not at all be a difficult task," says Lieutenant-General Hisao Tani in an article appearing in the Kokumin today, states Domei.

"The things necessary are unity and self-reliance," the Lieutenant-General goes on to say. "When the Indians heard the news of Russia's Baltic Fleet crossing the Indian Ocean on its way to Vladivostok and that it was annihilated by the Japanese Navy, they became conscious of the potential powers of the East Asiatic races, and perceived the possibility of realizing India for the Indians.

"Forty years have elapsed and the Indians ought to possess by now a well cultivated Asiatic spirit. Moreover, the favorable conditions now prevailing in and around India should offer the Indians an opportunity to strike their enemy with a united front," the Lieutenant-General adds.

BIG SEND-OFF GIVEN TO GENERAL USHIROKU

Newly-Appointed Commander Of Central Army District in Japan Leaves Nanking

Domei

NANKING, August 22.—With a brilliant 16-month record as Chief of Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China behind him, General Jun Ushiroku left here by plane at 9:00 a.m. today, for his new post as Commander of the Central Army District in Japan.

A big send-off was given by representatives of the Japanese authorities, the National Government of China, and the foreign diplomatic corps, including General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, and Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe, newly-appointed Chief of Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China.

Lieut.-Gen. Harumichi Suzuki Explains Functions of N. China Citizens' Body

Organization Is Actively Working for Peace and Order—Many Armed Campaigns Staged Against Bandits

Lieutenant-General Harumichi Suzuki, the highest adviser of the New Citizens' Society in North China, drew a picture of the way in which the organization is assisting the North China Political Commission in the performance of the function of ruling this part of China, in a press interview he gave on Saturday at the Imperial Hotel.

He told the press how his society is introducing peace and order in areas of North China where the remnants of Communist bandits are at work, and how it is preparing against lawless elements which are still numerically strong in the remote places of North China.

Lieutenant-General Suzuki came to Japan from North China on August 18 to take over the duties of the highest adviser of the North China Political Commission from Lieutenant-General Kizaburo Ando, vice-president of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and to hold conferences with the leaders of the Rule Aid Society about the future work of the New Citizens' Society. He expects to return to his post in North China early next month.

"The New Citizens' Society wants the cooperation of the Concordia Society in Manchoukuo and the Imperial Rule Assistance Association," said Lieutenant-General Suzuki in his press interview. "Without such cooperation it is impossible for the society to perform its mission.

"I have talked over the matter of cooperation between the association and the society with the leaders of the association. This is a question which will find a solution when the work of adjusting relations between the society and the Imperial Rule Political Assistance Association, which are the two sides of the same thing, is finished.

"Unfortunately the Communist bandits in the remoter places of North China are in fairly large numbers. These elements make it a point to stand in the way of our society. Directly the Imperial Forces discover any large group of such bandits, they go into action against them. The chief function of our society is to see that there is order and peace in areas from which Communist bandits have been eliminated by the Imperial Forces.

"Our society is mapping out military operations against those areas of North China in which the Communists are strongly entrenched. For the plan to be successful we must have the services of many young men trained in the art of dealing with armed Communists. It is difficult to get such young men on short order. We are planning the re-training of the existing members of our society.

"At regular intervals we conduct campaigns to arouse the people of North China to the need of cooperating in the maintenance of order and peace. We expect to launch another, our fifth, in October.

"Thanks to the campaigns, peace is spreading throughout North China.

"At present our society is occupied with the banding together of the younger members of our society to take in hand the maintenance of order. The new organization will be called the advance guard of our society. The idea of such an organization was suggested by the success with which the younger residents of a village in Shansi Province repelled Communists intent on creating trouble among them."

SOUTH INDUSTRIES TO GET EQUIPMENT

¥700,000,000 Production Plan Mapped Out by Japanese Military Authorities

The Industrial Equipment Corporation, which will turn out ¥700,000,000 worth of industrial equipment by the end of next March, will take an active part in industrial rehabilitation of the Southern Regions, reports Domei, adding that under instructions of the military authorities the Corporation has mapped out production plans laying stress on rehabilitation of facilities for special industries.

The plan covers establishment of facilities in the Southern Regions for the refining of tannin and quinine, facilities for natural rubber, sugar refining and pulp industries, facilities for the manufacture of iron and steel, and facilities for the exploitation of mineral resources.

Importance will be attached to the construction of facilities for the steel and aluminum industries as well as the soda, industrial salt, carbon black, buthanol, synthetic rubber, tungsten, artificial petroleum and petroleum industries.

INTEREST IN JAPAN INCREASES IN REICH

Papers, Print Words Such as 'Bushido,' 'Jibaku,' etc. Without Explanation

Popular interest in things Japanese is mounting in Germany as a result of the brilliant victories the Japanese armed forces have achieved since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, declared Mayumi Haga, professor of the Third Higher School in Kyoto, on his return from Germany where he studied as an exchange student, according to Domei.

Consequently, as such Japanese words as "Jibaku," "Bushido," or "Samurai" are now well known, German papers print them without explanation, he said. Even Field-Marshal Herman W. Goering has visited the office of the Military Attache of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin to study seriously "Jibaku" and the strength of the Japanese armed forces, he said.

Pointing to a pair of shoes he was wearing that cost him the equivalent of 400 yen in the Soviet Union, Mr. Haga revealed that a similar pair sells for five yen in Germany.

When he stopped over in Novorossisk, Mr. Haga said he found the city packed with refugees and retreating Red troops.

Thai Minister in Hsinking

Domei

HSINKING, August 23.—Major-General Luang Virayodha, first Thai Minister to Manchoukuo, arrived here at 11:06 o'clock last night. He was warmly welcomed by many Government and civilian dignitaries.

YOUTH MUST CARRY ON NATION'S IDEALS

General Suzuki Urges Young People to Bear Burden of Nation's Traditions

Speaking to the youth of the nation over a nation-wide radio hook-up Saturday night, General Takao Suzuki, president of the Dai-Nippon Youth Corps, urged Japan's youth to do their utmost to carry the present war to a successful conclusion by living up to Japan's finest traditions. His speech, which was primarily directed toward the 15,000,000 members of the Youth Corps, is in substance as follows:

It is now nine months since the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain was graciously issued on December 8 last year, and during this period the Imperial Forces have achieved resplendent war results which are unprecedented in the war annals of the entire world. This, of course, is all owing to the daring and bravery of all the officers and men of the Imperial Forces under the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and we are all deeply moved by it.

However, it is to be noted that the current War of Greater East Asia has not come to an end as yet. Both America and Britain, which have been trying to bring the whole world under their control, will no doubt continue to put up a stubborn resistance against Japan even in the future. Japan, therefore, should be well prepared to tide over all of the difficulties that might possibly confront it and thus fulfil its grave mission of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere by dealing a coup de grace to these two countries.

Hakko Ichiu

To be sure, everyone must realize that this grave mission on which Japan has set out has been conceived and is embodied with the highest of ideals. For 2,600 odd years since the founding of the Empire of Japan all of its nationals have actually lived up to the most sublime tradition of forever supporting and assisting the destiny of the Empire of Japan and thus realizing the great ideal of "Hakko Ichiu." Behind you, you have the everlasting force of this tradition, while before you, you have the ever-developing light of the same. Today you are the successors to this tradition. Not only the past of the Empire of Japan but its future as well are conceived in your soul and body. In other words, you are the offspring of Japan's tradition. You are the past of the Empire of Japan as well as its future. Just as the saying goes that "children are the mirror by which their parents may be seen," the youth of a country make the mirror which pictures the traditions and present aspects of the country. I mean in this sense that you are the children of the tradition of the Empire of Japan. Herein lies your pride as the youth of Japan.

You were born in this country as

(Continued on Page 2)

BIG STRIDES MADE IN BUILDING FLEET OF WARTIME SHIPS

Large Number of Freighters Expected to Take Waters Before Year End

WORK NOT YET MONTH OLD

Industrial Equipment Corporation Plays Vital Role In Great Task

The program of building wartime standard type freight vessels, launched following the 80th extraordinary session of the Diet this spring, is making such progress as to justify hopes that before the year is out a large fleet of merchant vessels specially constructed for the purpose will be in evidence in the Sea of Greater East Asia, bringing material needed for a vigorous execution of the War from one end of Greater East Asia to another.

It was on August 1 that work was started on the first group of orders for standard type freighters placed by the Government with shipbuilding companies approved by the Industrial Equipment Corporation, the great organization which has the responsibility for the re-organization of the nation's industries to conform to the need of bringing the war to a completely successful end.

The Marine Affairs Board in the Communications Ministry is the authority for the statement that the orders for standard type vessels which have already been placed are being executed in a manner which encourages hope that the ships will take the water according to schedule.

Keen Public Interest

The keen interest which is taken by the general public in the speedy realization of the plan for a complete fleet of wartime merchant vessels of a standard type has much to do with the situation which will find the ships now on the rollers taking the water one after another within a short time.

The Corporation, meanwhile, is beginning to issue a second block of orders for wartime standard type freighters on which work is to be started between December and March of next year.

And judging from present indications it will not be long before a third series of orders for standard type vessels will be issued forward. As a matter of fact the orders are now being prepared by the Corporation.

The satisfactory progress in the work on orders for standard type freighters which have already been placed is taken as a matter of fact by the authorities of the Marine Affairs Board.

Not Like Americans

"We do not plan the building of vessels in the way they do in America," an official of the board told the press recently.

"We do not plan in studies. We set out building ships only after we have completely satisfied ourselves that there is sufficient labor, material, and equipment to make our plan successful. This is why we take time in getting an idea realized.

"Before the first batch of orders for standard type ships was forwarded, we made a minute investigation of conditions in the country. A visit to any one of the yards where the vessels are being built, will be sufficient to make one absolutely sure of getting the program for the current year completed in the time in which it should be."

PREMIER TOJO ATTENDS PHYSICAL TRAINING MEET

Event Was Participated in by 7,500 Teachers From Various Schools

Premier General Hideki Tojo attended the Physical Training Rally of the all men teachers of Middle Schools, Normal Schools, National (Primary) Schools, and Youth Training Schools throughout the country, which was held at the Kashihara Shrine Stadium at 4:00 p.m. Saturday, states Domei.

The meet was held under the joint auspices of the Education Ministry and the Dai-Nippon Physical Training Promotion Society.

Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida who also attended the gathering, reviewed a spectacular procession of approximately 7,500 delegates in the Stadium who gathered here from all parts of the country.

Subsequently both Premier Tojo and Education Minister Hashida stressed in their speeches to the convening teachers the importance of the role they are playing in the education of the rising nation in wartime.

AXIS MOTORCYCLE TROOPS ON NORTH AFRICAN FRONT

These modern rough riders, on mounts of iron and steel, are proving invaluable in the Axis operations in North Africa against the British forces. | Here a column of motorcycle troops is seen roaring along a stretch of desert road.

STRATEGY OF ALLIES IS INHERENTLY WEAK

Uprisings in India Worry Not Only England but Also Chungking Regime

The Allied camp suffered one setback after another on all fronts last week, the British being thrown back at Dieppe while the American troops were repulsed by a handful of Japanese troops when the former tried to raid Makin Island, stated the Domei News Agency in its review of the past week's events, adding that the situation in the Allied camp is now very serious. Reviewing the visit to Moscow by Winston Churchill, the Domei augur continues:

According to the announcement issued by the British Government, the recent Moscow Conference was attended by Premier Josef Stalin, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and William Harrimann, proxy for President Franklin D. Roosevelt, as well as several generals of the Allied Forces, including General Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in India and West Asia and Brigadier-General Robert L. Maxwell, Commander-in-Chief of the American Forces in the West Asia.

Considering the high caliber of the attendants, the conference must have been a considerably large-scaled one.

That Churchill had to pay a personal visit to the capital of the Soviet Union despite his advanced age bears witness to the serious predicament in which the Allies are now placed. Every time the British Prime Minister left his country, there followed a fiasco on the part of the Allies. Who can gainsay that the recent visit of Winston Churchill will follow the previous examples?

As for the subjects of discussion taken up at the meeting, the consensus of opinion is that Premier Stalin demanded Allied leaders to redeem the promise of opening a second front which they had made and that Prime Minister Churchill explained the impossibility on the part of Britain of complying with the same demand, adding that the promised formation of a second front in West Europe will materialize within the coming year.

That Mr. Stalin had not accepted this excuse of the British Premier is proved by the fact that the conference continued for as many as four days.

Rumor Unfounded

It is rumored that the Ninth Army stationed in Palestine and the Tenth Army in Iran, which are both under the command of General Wavell, will be sent to the Caucasus front to support the Soviet forces there. But it is quite doubtful if the British can afford to send these armies to the Caucasus at this juncture when the Italo-German forces are pressing hard toward the Suez Canal and the Mohammedans in the West Asia, excited by the disturbances in India, are in an agitated mood.

Considering the fact that the British authorities replaced General Claude Auchinleck, Commander-in-Chief of the Central and Eastern Army, with General Alexander, Britain is probably contemplating to concentrate its power on the defense of the Suez Canal and at the same time expecting to launch a counter-offensive against the Axis forces in North Africa to form a second front there.

At daybreak on August 19, the British forces effected a forced landing near Dieppe on the coast of Northern France. It is reported that mechanized forces participated in

(Continued on Page 2)

Brazil Declares War On Germany and Italy

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, August 22.—The Government of Brazil, in an official communique issued today, announced that Brazil has declared war on Germany and Italy, according to reports from Rio de Janeiro.

U.S. INTELLIGENCE OFFICE ESTABLISHED AT ISTANBUL

Invitation Sent Out to Turkish Newspapermen to Visit America and England

Domei

BERLIN, August 21.—Indicating that Turkey is quickly becoming one of the main theaters of international propaganda operations, America has recently established an intelligence office at Istanbul which is distributing numerous radio-photos in an effort to gain favor in the eyes of the Turkish official and civil circles.

On the other hand, the German High Command, on the occasion of the Wehrmacht's onslaught into the Caucasus, invited a group of Turkish newspapermen for a personal investigation into the effectiveness of the German fighting machine.

In order to counteract the German move, the United States Government issued an invitation to five Turkish journalists friendly toward the Allies.

Accepting the invitation, the party left Istanbul on Thursday. They are scheduled to visit London and Washington via Cairo.

RESHUFFLE FOR PEKING DIPLOMATIC COMMISSION

Tenure of Organization Set Up In 1900 Will Expire on October 15

Domei

PEKING, August 22.—The Diplomatic Corps Area Administrative Commission which has taken charge of the administration of Legation Street in this city, is expected to undergo a complete reorganization after October 15, when the tenure of the Commission expires, it is learned here today.

The Commission was established in accordance with the final protocol of the Boxer Rebellion of 1900 by the Embassies of Japan, Germany, Italy, Britain, the United States, France, Spain, Australia, Hungary, Belgium, Holland and Russia.

As a result of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, however, the representatives of hostile nations departed, thereby necessitating a reshuffle in the Commission.

FRENCH TANKER SEIZED

Domei

BERLIN, August 22.—The French tanker Merope, 7,011 tons, which had been achored at one of the Mexican ports, was seized by the Mexican Government on Friday, according to a D.N.B. dispatch reaching here Friday from Buenos Aires.

This measure by the Mexican Government is interpreted here as due to the difficulty of oil transportation Mexico is experiencing at present.

The dispatch recalled in this connection that Mexico has lost recently five merchant vessels through attacks by the Axis submarines.

STUDY OF JAPANESE ENCOURAGED IN P.I.

Vargas Claims Nippon Language May Become Common Medium of Expression in Asia

Domei

MANILA, August 22.—In connection with observance of Japanese Language Week beginning today, Jorge Vargas, Civil Administrator of Japanese Military Administration, urged all Filipinos to study Japanese by taking advantage of the various facilities provided by the Japanese authorities for learning Japanese.

Mr. Vargas declared that due to Japan's position of leadership in East Asia, the Japanese language is bound to become the common medium for expression for the peoples of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Declaring that the knowledge of Japanese is highly desirable, not only among Government officials and employes but also by all the people, Mr. Vargas revealed that Japanese and Tagalog languages have been declared official languages in the Philippines.

Radio Lessons

As one of the features in the week's observance of the Japanese language, radio station KZRH, starting today, will broadcast Japanese lessons from different language schools in Manila during 4:30 to 5:00 o'clock in the afternoon daily.

In addition, Japanese songs will be taught listeners while members of the Shochiku Girls Revue who are now in Manila will broadcast examples on how Japanese should be spoken.

Meanwhile, Madam Shizue Nakashima, instructress of the Japanese language, was announced as the winner of first prize in a Japanese slogan contest sponsored by the Press Section of the Japanese Forces which was conducted as one of the features of Japanese Language Week.

Aurelio Alvero won a prize out of more than 2,000 contestants with the slogan in English "Master Nippongo and You Will Master the New Situation," while Marciano Acero won the prize for a Tagalog slogan reading "Lovers of Japanese Culture Should Study the Japanese Language."

It was revealed that 50 per cent of the entries were in Japanese, 40 per cent in English and 10 per cent in Tagalog.

WILLKIE TO VISIT U.S.S.R. AND WEST ASIA COUNTRIES

Main Purpose Is to Explain America's War Efforts, Says Roosevelt

Domei

LISBON, August 21.—President Franklin D. Roosevelt of the United States declared at the press interview on Friday that Wendell Willkie, leader of the Republican Party, will be sent to the Soviet Union and West Asiatic countries including Egypt as his special envoy to explain the United States' war efforts, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

Wendell Willkie is expected to visit Egypt, Arabia, Syria, Iraq and Iran and while in Moscow he is scheduled to confer with Josef Stalin, it was learned.

Willkie's intention to visit Chungking was given up as Chiang Kai-shek shows no interest in the visits, it is understood.

AXIS UNITS CAPTURE CITY OF KRIMSKAIA; BIG PUSH CONTINUED

General Offensive Opened Against Stalin's Forces At Stalingrad

98 SOVIET PLANES BAGGED

Germans Employ Enormous Tanks and Aircraft in Battle Of Novorossisk

Domei

BERLIN, August 22.—The Joint German and Rumanian Forces driving toward Novorossisk, on August 21, completely occupied Krimskaia, 30 kilometers north of Novorossisk, and Kuchanskaia, the German High Command announced today.

General Offensive Started

Domei

BERLIN, August 21.—The German forces commenced general offensive against Stalingrad on August 20. The units advancing northward from Don and Sal areas have joined the forces that had advanced from the west toward the Don sector and are fiercely attacking Soviet forces stationed in the area between the Don and Volga rivers.

On the fronts north and south of Stalingrad, the German air force is active. With the support of the Luftwaffe, the land forces have succeeded in capturing important military establishments northwest of the city. As a result the Soviet defense line has been driven into confusion.

In the Moscow area, fierce battles have been waged between the German infantry and the Soviet army since daybreak of August 21. As the geographical features in this sector form obstacles to military operation, the Germans have been attacking the Soviet pill-boxes with "human bullet tactics."

Fighting in Piatigorsk

Asahi Service

KUIBISHEV, August 21.—According to the Red Star, organ of the Soviet Army, the Soviet forces have engaged incessant battles with the German forces in the sector southeast of Piatigorsk. The Soviet forces have strengthened their resisting power and are fighting against the Germans persistently. In one section, the German forces have succeeded in advancing, the paper says.

98 Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, August 22.—The German forces operating in the Eastern front shot down 98 enemy planes on August 21 in the course of aerial combats and with the anti-aircraft guns and destroyed six enemy planes lying on the ground, the German High Command announced today.

A formation of the German fighter planes, in broad daylight on the same day, raided the southern coast of England and released bombs on important enemy military establishments, the High Command communique further revealed, adding that the German bombing planes shot down one British warplane in the Dover Strait off the Belgian coast and four enemy planes in north Baltic Sea.

In the meantime, the Luftwaffe sank one Soviet mine-sweeper in the Gulf of Finland and, in an air-raid on the Soviet air port near Murmansk, sank a small-sized merchant ship, the communique revealed.

Battle for Novorossisk

Domei

LISBON, August 21.—Frankly admitting the increased German pressure against Novorossisk, the only Soviet naval port remaining on the Black Sea coast, the Red Star, Soviet Army organ, stated in its Friday issue that the German forces which penetrated the Krasnodar sector, were conducting simultaneous attacks from various directions, by employing enormous tank and infantry corps and airplanes.

Though the Soviet forces in the sector succeeded once in repulsing the German onslaught, the numerical superiority of the German Army compelled the Soviet troops to fall back to a new position. The German southward advance was still continuing, seriously menacing Novorossisk, the Red Army organ revealed.

The fall of Krasnodar was the worst debacle which took place in the present Caucasian campaign, reports from American and British sources meanwhile disclosed.

A serious concern is now felt not only toward the fate of Novorossisk but also toward the Soviet Black Sea Fleet, which had fled to Batum, the same reports revealed.

In breaking through the defense line of the exhausted Soviet troops, German main forces occupied on Friday, a height in the West Caucasian range, and its spearhead has reached a point 60 kilometers east of Novorossisk, the reports disclosed.

HIGH TRIBUTE GIVEN IMMORTAL AVIATORS

Member of Imperial Headquarters Navy Press Corps Glorifies Deeds

In a vivid description of outstanding individual feats of heroism, high tribute is paid to the indomitable Wild Eagles of the Imperial Japanese Navy by Tadao Yoneyama, a member of the Naval Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, in the magazine "Shin Taishu." His account follows:

Coral Sea Hero

XX scouting plane started out for the Coral Sea at dawn, of May 8. Before it started out it was informed that a powerful combined fleet of America and Britain had started out for action. Resolutely determined to find this combined fleet at all costs, the XX scouting plane set out on its mission. It was not an easy task to scout for the enemy's fleet in the vast expanse of the sea. Visibility was poor as the weather was bad, and to make matters worse, the plane encountered a squall.

The XX scouting plane spent nearly half a day in searching for the enemy fleet. At last it succeeded in sighting the objective. No sooner had it sighted the enemy than it wired, "Enemy's Fleet Sighted!" But as the plane had been in search of the enemy fleet for. . . hours after it had started out from its base, it was now running short of fuel. Its duty had not been completely discharged as yet, and it had to watch the enemy fleet until the arrival of the attack unit. However, it was not yet time for the pilot to lay down his life, so he turned his plane back toward his base.

While on his way home he met a large formation of attack units on their way to launch an attack against the enemy fleet. The pilot of the XX scouting plane knew that he had just enough fuel to fly back to his base. But at the thought of the attack units not being able to locate accurately the position of the enemy fleet, he made up his mind to guide them to the fleet, for otherwise their operations might be brought to nil. Although fully realizing he did not have enough fuel to make his return flight, he thought that his life was nothing in the face of this important mission.

To Certain Death

Turning the nose of his plane, the pilot of the XX scouting plane forged ahead and began flying at the head of the attack units. He already had decided to give his life away for the sake of His Majesty the Emperor. By this time his gasoline was running low. Fortunately, somehow or other he succeeded in leading the attack units to where the enemy fleet was found. Gratefully appreciating the service rendered by the scouting plane, the attack units, in fighting formations, swooped down against the enemy fleet.

The barrage from the enemy fleet's anti-aircraft guns was so intense that it nearly covered the whole of the skies. Soon after discharging his duty he discovered that the motor of his plane was out of order. His gasoline supply was exhausted by this time. There wasn't even a single drop to operate his engine. His last moment had come at last. He thought it was all up with him. He suddenly turned down the nose of his plane, and, smiling grimly at the terrific sight of the enemy fleet being relentlessly attacked by the Imperial attack units, he dived his plane headlong at an enemy warship.

It is to be noted that of the 24 Japanese planes which were reported as having not returned to their base, the plane of this gallant pilot, whose heroic deeds may be likened to those of a hero-God, is included.

Heroes of Colombo Raid

It was on April 4 that Lieutenant XX was given the order to raid Colombo, the advance post of Britain. The lieutenant, together with others of the attack units was extremely happy to receive this order. The plane piloted by the lieutenant followed the plane in command of the attack units and started out on its mission. The vast expanse of the Indian Ocean was crossed in no time and it soon arrived at its destination. The skies over Colombo were covered with cumulo-nimbus clouds and, besides, on account of the poor visibility the objective within the port of the city could not be seen very clearly. Therefore the formations of the attack units had to circle over their destination once, before they were ready to launch their attack. Then the order for the attack came. Bomb after bomb was dropped. A merchantship of about 10,000 tons was first seen enveloped in flames, then other ships as well as the enemy's anti-aircraft guns began spitting fire and soon the skies were filled with screens of smoke. Just at this moment the plane which was piloted by the lieutenant was made the target of the enemy's concentrated firing and in no time its gasoline began to spout from its tank. Unfortunately, an enemy bullet had penetrated the plane's fuel tank. Then another of the enemy bullets hit the engine of the plane. Its speed suddenly dropped and the plane began spinning. Beneath the fuselage of the plane there was a big hole from which gasoline was pouring out. His fellow-planes, now having completed their attack, were ready to return to their base in formations. Leading the plane piloted by the lieutenant, its fellow-planes constantly watched it to see that there was no trouble with it. "Are you all right?" they asked. The condition of the crippled plane was becoming worse and worse. The spouting of its gasoline had stopped at last, and to make matters worse, its lubricating oil was now seen leaking. "Buck up! Come on!" the other pilots kept on encouraging. But it was all up with the plane now. Its last moment had come. The spinning of its propeller was seen slowing down. Suddenly a fire burst out from its discharge valve. "Look out! It's dangerous!" The moment these words were uttered by the fellow-pilots, the propeller of the plane was no longer in action and the plane was seen gradually dropping out of the formation and diving down toward the surface of the sea. The others immediately sensed that it was deliberate self-destruction. They followed this plane which was speeding toward the surface of the sea. Facing his plane toward the east the lieutenant, who had then decided to self-explode his plane, was seen paying his last homage to the Imperial Palace. Then the lieutenant stood up in the cockpit of his plane, raised his two hands, and shouted Banzai three times and then smilingly waved farwell to the others. At the same time, Flight Sergeant XX, who was on the same plane, also stood up, with a pistol in his hand, and bade farewell to his fellow airmen. The distance was quite far, so their voices could not be heard, but the others knew that with the pistol he was determined to shoot himself to death. Then the cover of the cockpit was closed and the lieutenant turned his plane downward an crashed his plane into the Indian Ocean.

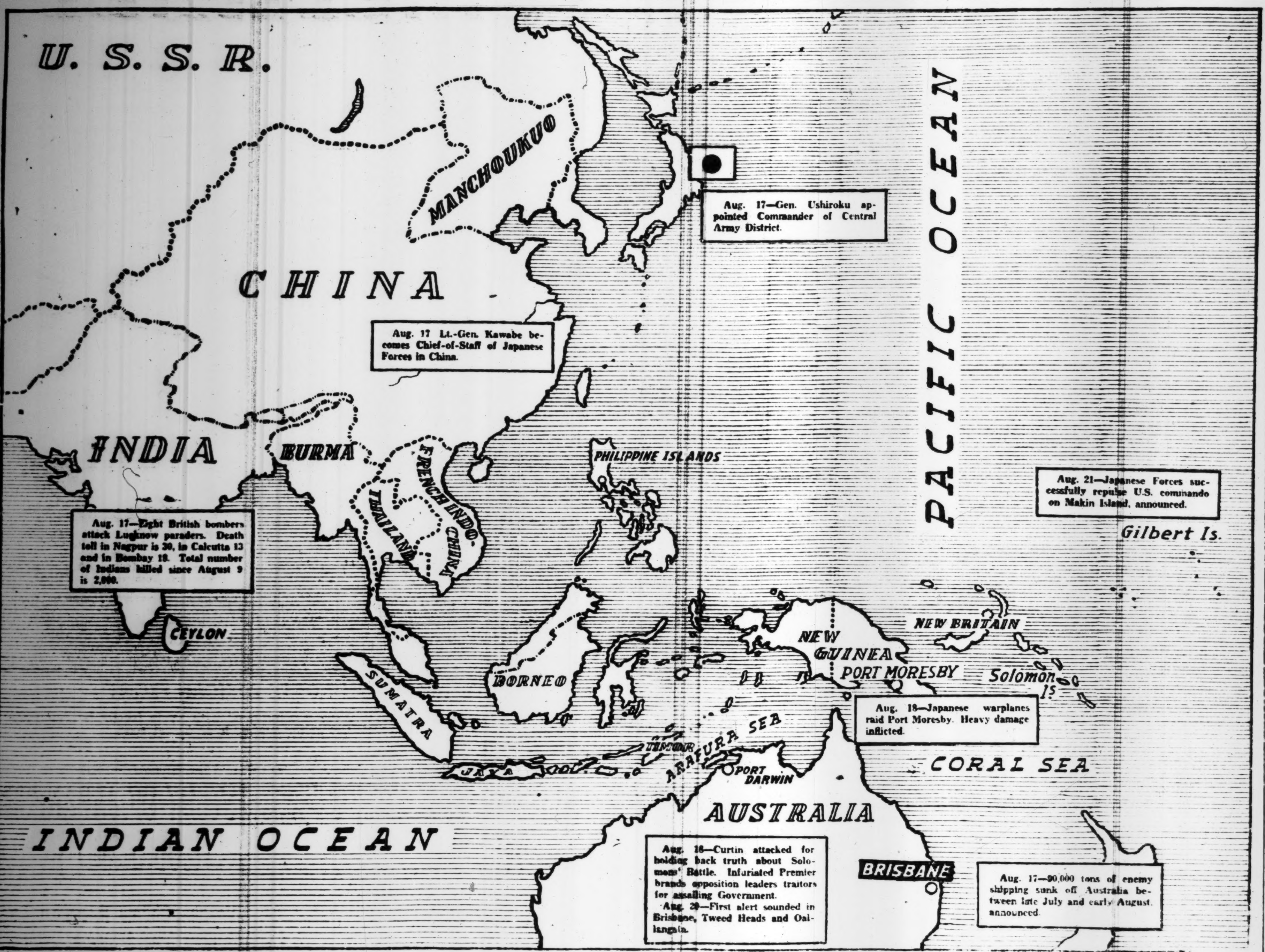
Sergeant Hirazuka

The Imperial Air Forces, immediately following the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia, lost no time in dealing a smashing blow to the enemy's military establishments in Manila, the base on which the enemy forces depended a great deal for the carrying out of their offensive attacks against Japan.

During the nine days from December 8, when the current war broke out, to December 16, the Imperial Air Forces shot down a total of 291 enemy planes. It was on December 12 that the plane piloted by Sergeant Hirazuka started out from its base together with its fellow-planes. Its objective was Clark Field airdrome. Determined to shoot down any enemy plane that might come along, the Imperial airmen waited impatiently. However, the enemy failed to make its appearance over the airfield. Composedly and unhesitatingly the Japanese planes dropped tons of bombs on this enemy airfield.

The airfield was soon found enveloped in flames, with black smoke rising in thick columns. It was just about the time where the Imperial planes were ready to return to their base that the enemy's anti-aircraft guns began spitting fire. One of the shells unfortunately penetrated the engine of Hirazuka's plane. "Hirazuka, are you all right?" the commander of the attack units asked. The fellow-pilots were anxious about what would happen to the plane, for it was gradually slowing down. Finally it had to drop out from the formation.

SUMMARY OF LAST WEEK'S MAJOR EVENTS



Aug. 17—Gen. Ushiroku appointed Commander of Central Army District.

Aug. 17 Lt.-Gen. Kawabe becomes Chief-of-Staff of Japanese Forces in China.

Aug. 17—Eight British bombers attack Lucknow paraders. Death toll in Nagpur is 30, in Calcutta 13 and in Bombay 18. Total number of Indians killed since August 9 is 2,000.

Aug. 21—Japanese Forces successfully repulse U.S. commando on Makin Island, announced.

Aug. 18—Japanese warplanes raid Port Moresby. Heavy damage inflicted.

Aug. 18—Curtin attacked for holding back truth about Solomons' Battle. Infuriated Premier brands opposition leaders traitors for assailing Government.

Aug. 20—First alert sounded in Brisbane, Tweed Heads and Oallangata.

Aug. 17—90,000 tons of enemy shipping sunk off Australia between late July and early August announced.

THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

His Majesty Honors Army Officers

Twelve ranking officers of the Imperial Japanese Army were given high honors on August 21 when they were granted an audience by His Majesty the Emperor. Those honored were Lieutenant-Generals Yoshio Iwamatsu, Hajime Morioka, Masami Mayeda, Yoshie Shirokura, Tameto Sakuma, Surgeon Lieutenant-General Kenji Ibuka, Major-Generals Goro Taniguchi, Tsutomu Tanaka, Fusaki Tsutsumi, Masanori Nozoe, Sadakichi Yamaguchi, Yoshihide Hayashi, Colonel Seiichi Kume and Captain Goichi Noguchi.

British Landing A Failure

In sharp contrast to the successful outcome of all operations launched by the Axis nations in this second World War, Britain and America seem doomed to meet with miserable failure in each new attempt they make to ward off the final defeat that it will eventually be their fate to face. The latest attempt at forming the much talked of "second front" came with the landing of Anglo-U.S. forces at Dieppe, along the French coast on August 19 but no sooner the landing than the invaders suffered a set back which can be comparable to Dunkirk. British planes downed totaled 127 and the number of prisoners taken by the Germans amounted to 2,095 including 617 wounded. The battle itself was very short, the Germans scoring a glorious victory by 4 p.m. on the day on which the landing was made.

More Enemy Shipping Sunk

Ten more enemy vessels in waters around Australia have been sunk by Japanese submarines, the results being scored during a 20-day period between late in July and early this month. The total tonnage of the sunken vessels is 90,000 tons.

Ushiroku to Head Central Army

The War Ministry announced early this week that Lieutenant-General Jun Ushiroku had been promoted to the rank of a full General and that he would hereafter be Commander of the Central Army District. It was simultaneously announced that General Ushiroku's former post as Chief of Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China would be taken over by Lieutenant-General Masakazu Kawabe, who has been Assistant Inspector-General of Military Education since January 1939. The above changes have aroused widespread interests, with observers quick to see in the appointment of another full general as the commander of an army district, fresh evidence of the firmness of the Army's resolution to leave absolutely nothing undone to enable the nation to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a completely successful conclusion.

Bumper Rice Crop Predicted

The Cabinet was told by Agriculture Minister Hiroya Ino on August 18 that all present indications point to the biggest rice crop this autumn in nine years. The present condition of the rice crop is exceedingly favorable, Mr. Ino declared, adding that estimates put the expected harvest at over 70 million koku. Mr. Ino also said that the growth of other agricultural products has simultaneously been most promising.

Australians Are Jittery

Clearly revealing the jittery state of mind in which the people of Australia are now in, a report from Lisbon on August 20 stated that the first air-raid alarm was sounded on that day in the cities of Brisbane, Tweed Heads, 80 kilometers south of Brisbane and in Oallangata, 77 kilometers south of Brisbane, all of which are situated on the east coast of Australia.

U.S. Admits Big Plane Losses

In announcing their losses in the Battle off the Solomons, Lieutenant-General Henry H. Arnold, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army Air Force, has made known that a total of 104 planes was destroyed. This announcement was broadcast from Washington.

Burma Governors Appointed

The appointment of governors for the 12 districts in Burma was officially announced early this week at the Military Administration Office in Rangoon in the presence of Lieutenant-General Shojiro Iida, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Burma. The 12 new governors, with the districts in parenthesis, follow: U Ka Sin (Hanthawady), U Chit Maung (Insein), U Ohn Maung (Thaton), U Khin Maung Tyn (Tharavady), U Ba Tin (Toungoo), U Sae Tint (Thayetmyo), U Tun (Pakokku), Dr. Thein Pe (Katha), U Ba Hlaing (Mandalay), U Tun Sein (Kyaukpyu), U Kin Pe (Papun), U Ba Thein (Monyan).

Tojo Stresses Education Reform

In order to carry the War of Greater East Asia to a successful conclusion, it is an urgent necessity to effect a reform in education and to establish a national policy for the building up of a healthy population, declared Premier General Hideki Tojo at a Cabinet meeting held the other day. He continued: "The Government has been earnestly studying these problems; a reform in the normal schools has been decided upon and a reform of the entire school system will be carried out. Concerning the health policy, a concrete plan will be established toward the stamping out of tuberculosis."

Big Results on China Front

Big results were scored by the Imperial Army on the China Front during the month of July. In the operations in Shansi Province alone, including mopping-up campaigns and annihilation drives against the Chungking 27th Army in the Tai-hang sector, the Japanese troops engaged in some 229 clashes with the enemy. During these operations, 3,226 war prisoners were captured by the Japanese and 1,344 enemy troops surrendered. The Chungking forces left 6,682 dead behind on the battlefields. War trophies obtained by the Japanese included 19 trench mortars with 663 shells; 243 light machine-guns with 16,102 rounds of ammunition; 3,408 rifles with 396,625 rounds of ammunition; 177 revolvers; 60 hand-grenade throwers and 5,077 hand grenades.

Japanese Repulse U.S. Troops

Despite their numerical inferiority, Japanese garrison forces stationed on Makin Island, at the northern tip of the former British-owned Gilbert Islands, completely repulsed 200 American troops who effected a landing on the island at dawn on August 17. The Gilbert Islands were occupied by the Japanese Forces at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia.

Strategy of Allies Is Inherently Weak

(Continued From Page 1)

the landing.

However, considering the fact that the landing units were wiped out from the continent in a short period of less than half a day, it is evident that the British authorities were not serious in mapping out and in conducting the same operation. Quite possibly the military leaders launched the operation as a "performance" to redeem the promise to the Soviet Union of forming a second operation.

It was quite all right for the leaders but, to the soldiers who actually participated in the perilous attempt, it was a job of life or death. The British authorities, who forced many soldiers of the Allied forces to engage in a battle which the former had known to result in nothing but a disaster, will never be forgiven in the name of humanity.

U.S. Troops Repulsed

While these events were transpiring, the American forces made an attempt to land on the Gilbert Islands, only to be driven away by a handful of strong Japanese soldiers. This abortive landing operation on top of the miserable defeat suffered by the Allied fleet in the Battle off the Solomons might have awakened the United States public to the "real situation."

Report after report reaching here tells of the sanguinary strife between the Indian masses and the ruthless British police and army in India. The casualties have reportedly reached 10,000 and the strikes are increasing.

Britain is evidently very much worried over the development of disturbances. Most hardly hit by the current rebellion in India, however, is the Chungking regime.

In its policy, Chungking is in a dilemma, that is, the Chiang regime has a national sympathy toward the downtrodden race and yet cannot discontinue its reliance on the Allies, including Britain.

It is reported that the Supreme National Defense Commission, at its conference held on August 13 at Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's residence, decided that it will refrain from interfering with the current Indian problem and, keeping a friendly attitude both toward India and Britain, mediate the quarrel between the two sides, when the time becomes opportune. This decision is an indication of the difficult situation in which the Chungking leaders are finding themselves.

On the other hand, Chungking is very much afraid that its only remaining supply route through India might be disrupted by the rebellion.

PEOPLE ARE WARNED NEVER BELITTLE FOE

Secret of Victory Is Correct Gauging of Enemy's Power, Says Tokyo Journal

Japan's war activities will be continued as vigorously as ever. Viewed strategically, however, we may most assuredly say that the War of Greater East Asia has now reached the end of its first stage. And this view may be taken despite the fact that this nation is most emphatically warned not to underestimate its enemies' resisting power nor be overjoyed at news of the successive victories won by the Imperial Forces.

With emphasis put on the above assertion the Tokyo Keizai Shimpo, a local economic monthly, in its latest issue, carries an article entitled "Never Fear Nor Slight the United States," which, in translation, reads in substance:

The fact that a Japanese Force is now attacking an enemy position at a certain point will never prevent us from assuming that the current War has reached the end of its first stage. For this is a war conducted on a modern scale and it is a feature of all modern wars that the hostilities will be prolonged, which, in its turn, requires the victors to gain a secure position with the aquisition of natural resources in their hands.

Vital Resources Secured

Japan, it may be noted, has placed herself within the reach of such indispensable resources as oil, tin and rubber, thanks to her invincible armed forces. These resources, in other words, have been so secured that any attempt to regain them by the enemy is hopeless. The situation is nothing short of an eloquent testimony to the fact that the current War has brought in the very foundation for its final success.

This means that the war successes have acquired the first basis on which proper facilities for cultivation and transportation may be established so that the secured resources will be fully mobilized. And it is from this viewpoint, too, that owing to the close cooperation between the Government and civilian circles in this country, the needed facilities are now rapidly being established, which again may proceed without being molested by the enemy.

After all, Japan was very quick to usher in this first stage of the War. Her armed forces first smashed the Anglo-American line of economic blockade against this country, and then lost no time to secure in the former's place a self-supply basis, one of the indispensable factors for success in any modern prolonged war. The newly-acquired position may need some reinforcement, it is true, but, there is no doubt that the first stage of the War has been attained, when strategically viewed.

Cannot Be Driven Out

It is of course absolutely beyond reason to suppose that our military forces, now securing the natural resources in the occupied areas, should be driven out. Yet for all that, the nation as a whole is required in this connection to be well informed as to how the United States plans to regain its illegitimate claims on these resources.

Mark Sullivan, an American political commenator, in his contribution in a recent issue of the New York Times, put forth the boastful remark that the chief war aim of the United States against Japan is now the recovery of the Philippine Islands. We of course have nothing to fear in this big talk, but it is up to us to remember that there is such a view going on in the enemy country.

The United States, as indicated by information emanating from that country obtained from various reports, is now aspiring to disturb the peace and order maintained in our occupied regions and also to attack the routes for our transportation of constructive materials to those regions. These wishes, however, are so removed from realization that the Americans themselves are placing very scanty hopes on them.

Under the circumstances therefore, the United States is compelled to rely on some other plan which may to them hold hopes for success.

Will Attempt Raids

They will most naturally attempt air-raids on the homeland of Japan in a futile attempt to disrupt the domestic peace here. Next, they will resort to attacking the commercial shipping around this country. There are several facts to endorse this view, one of which is the Congressional approval of the American Navy's bill for a large-scale building of submarines, reported in the early part of June. The same country, on the other hand, is now following a policy of rebuilding many cruisers into aircraft carriers to add to her big schedule for the construction of carriers.

Turning to the moral side of the average American, we undoubtedly need have no fear. We are most positively entitled to claim our position far superior to that of the Yankees. At the same time, however, we must never ignore the Americans' sense of pride of their race, politics, fighting power and fortitude.

All in all, it will not at all be to our profit to underestimate America's power, especially when it is the psychological weakness of every people to become most alarmed to find their foes, so far believed to be below their notice, suddenly turn unexpectedly formidable. Neither is it anything better to fear any country to an unnecessary extent. The secret of defeating any country lies in a correct estimation of the enemies' fighting strength and, accordingly, the necessary preparations being made.

YOUTH MUST CARRY ON NATION'S IDEALS

(Continued from Page 1)

the children of traditions which are unparalleled among all the traditions of the world. You should consider it the highest of honor to be the youth of today when the history of Japan is undergoing such a tremendous development.

It is said that you youth must shoulder the future of the destiny of Japan, but it should be understood that this does not mean that you are to shoulder it only in the future. Without doubt it means that you are to shoulder it today, now. The training you are receiving today is intended to foster in you a spirit essential for spurring you on to fulfil your duty as the youth of Japan, as youth who are capable of shouldering the future destiny of Japan.

Though you may be members of an individual organization, a division, group, and so forth, you should keep in mind the fact that you, as members of the Dai-Nippon Youth Corps, represent the entire nation.

The Dai-Nippon Youth Corps, so to speak, is like a huge living body, and you are each like a cell making up the body. And all of the unitary organizations which you respectively represent are like the different organs of the body. In order to get all these organs to function properly so that the huge body can be put into motion, each of the cells making up the body should be active and energetic. The activities of each member of the corps and the vital function of the corps have come to have a grave importance, for these activities and functions are essential in enabling the Empire of Japan to carry out the current War of Greater East Asia.

In these momentous times I, as the president of the Dai-Nippon Youth Corps, am determined to exert my utmost together with you in attaining the objectives for which the corps was brought into being. I am proud to be the president of the corps, and I am determined to fully assume the responsibilities of leadership. At the same time, you should consider it an honor to be members of the corps, and should do your level best in your training and thus be of some service to His Majesty the Emperor.

MINGSUNG SCHOOL SET UP IN MEMORY OF HERO TSEN

Chinese Leader Fought for Japan's Cause for Construction of New Order

To perpetuate the memory of the late Tsen Chung-ming, who is one of the close associates of President Wang Ching-wei, and who rendered great service toward the creation of a New China, the Mingsung Memorial School has been established at the former site of the Canton University in Canton, the Asahi reported today, states Domei.

It is recalled that the late Tsen Chung-ming was killed by a Chungking agent at Hanoi where he had fled from Chungking together with Wang Ching-wei, now the President of the National Government at Nanking, with the object of building a New China by making peace with Japan, the report added.

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BRITISH MISTAKES IN INDIA RECALLED

They Have Nobody But Themselves to Blame for Present Situation

In a lengthy article appearing in the Yomiuri-Hochi called "The Tendency of the Anglo-India Dispute," Chu Saito, noted political commentator, unveils the mistakes and atrocities which have characterized British rule in India. Mr. Sato points out that it is nobody's fault but England's that the present inhumanities and the disadvantageous it finds itself are going on in India. The article follows.

Britain has itself chosen the path leading to its destruction. The resolution reached in the All-India Committee of Indian National Congress Party conference held August 8, on its second day, demanded immediate withdrawal of British political influence from India, the number of votes in favor of the withdrawal being 347 and 13 against. The resolution was reported to the Viceroy of India but he flatly refused to approve it. And the night of this same day saw Mahatma Gandhi, the living sage of India, issuing instruction to all the nationals of India to launch the civil disobedience movement. As a result, the independence movement staged by the anti-British elements including the Indian agrarian middle class and the peasants throughout the length and breadth of India began spreading like a wild fire.

As a retaliatory measure Britain instantly resorted to highhanded measure to suppress the movement. In the early morning of the following day three British constables broke into Mahatma Gandhi's bedroom and arrested the Indian leader. While on his way to prison Gandhi is said to have been praying with his hands clasped. His wife was also imprisoned. Also not less than 200 leaders of the National Congress Party of India including such prominent figures as Nehru, and Azad were put into jail. By these brutal handling of the Indian leaders Britain has antagonized the 370,000,000 nationals of India.

To be sure, this was the only step that remained for Britain to choose, drastic as it was. After realizing that its past efforts to bring about a compromise with India have proved unsatisfactory, Britain knew that such a conduct which it chose was the only measure it could resort to.

Now Under Japan

Burma and the whole territories of Malaya now having been brought under the military control of the Imperial Forces, at the same time, mastery over s[illegible]r in the greater part of [illegible] an Ocean gained by the I[illegible]ivy and its Air Forces, it [illegible]natural for Britain to de[illegible]y possible measure whe[illegible]re India to fight on its si[illegible] Britain was in a most m[illegible]ight may be shown by th[illegible]; Prime Minister Winsto[illegible]l of England was obliged[illegible]n Sir Stafford Cripps, lead[illegible]People's Front, to India for[illegible]l settlement of the dispu[illegible] India. But the concil[illegible]posal presented by Cripps[illegible]ove of any avail then. The[illegible]re aware that the British f[illegible]eady been driven out of th[illegible]s bordering India and, at[illegible] time, knew that the Imp[illegible]ces were surging onward[illegible] successful Burma and Ma[illegible]aigns.

Britai[illegible] confronted with a most cr[illegible]ation, so critical that its [illegible]stence is at stake. Under s[illegible]umstances, it has to depend [illegible] on Indian assistance, and suc[illegible]stance being so essential, it [illegible] let India do as the nation [illegible]

With the sudden occurrence of riots here and there, throughout whole India, in demonstration of the earnest desire of the entire nation to attain bona-fide independence, the attempt on the part of Britain to resort to a wholesale arrest of the leaders of the National Congress Party of India in the hope of stemming the spread of the independence movement by the patriotic Indians is a haphazard move. Even the arrest of hundreds or thousands of the Indians by the British authorities would have no effect in preventing such movement, for all the nationals of India are resolutely determined to reach the goal in strict observance of the instructions given by their for[illegible] leader Mahatma Gandhi. [illegible]ore Britain would tighten it[illegible]n India the farther and wid[illegible] flame of resistance of the e[illegible]ation of India will spread.

What [illegible]lar effect will the arrest [illegible]tma Gandhi by the British [illegible]n the independence moveme[illegible]ndoubtedly Gandhi must h[illegible]ided to fast again, should [illegible]mprisoned, as he always d[illegible]uch an occasion, and this tin[illegible]ust have decided to sacrific[illegible]f by fasting in view of his [illegible]ced age and poor health. [illegible]f this living sage of India [illegible] happen to die of fasting [illegible]son, it would be a fatal bl[illegible]ll attempts of Britain to con[illegible]ts administration in India.

[illegible] Sepoy Massacre

The [illegible] revolt by the Indians in 1857[illegible] was known by the name [illegible]reat Revolt of Sepoy, saw th[illegible]an nationals rise in riotous [illegible]ance, when the Government[illegible]ned itself in an inhuman [illegible] to quell down the riots wh[illegible]lted in the massacre of hundreds of the people. In fact this great wholesale massacre of the Indian nationals by the British authorities is unprecedented in the history of the world. In this cold-blooded massacre, 6,000 Indians were put to brutal death on the scaffold, while the leading patriotic agitators were fastened to the muzzles of heavy guns loaded with shells and shot to pieces without even a vestige of their flesh remaining. And again due to the large-scale revolt, thousands of villages in India were reduced to ruins on account of the bloody steps taken by the British authorities. However, even with such cold-blooded massacre and violence committed, the British were unable to stem the surging tide of the independence movement of the Indian nationals. A series of outrageous acts since then are on record as having been perpetrated by the dastardly British which also were marked by slaughtering of hundreds and thousands of the innocent young men and women of India. The more oppressive the measure which the British resorted to, the more intense became the anti-British sentiment on the part of the Indian nationals.

The history of the Indian independence movement is without doubt a desperate struggle tainted with blood and wickedness. Even an Indian girl, who is still in her teens is seen exclaiming, "O, Father, forgive them for committing violence!" although she is in agony, with blood dripping from her from being clubbed by the British constable. The independence movement thus far launched by the Indian nationals can be seen as an instinctive urge on their part to eliminate all pernicious British influence and to obtain freedom which they deserve by cutting off the age-long shackles to which India has been riveted by Britain.

The times the leaders of the Indian revolutionists have been arrested and massacred by the British authorities are countless. In fact there are so many of them that it is difficult to enumerate them in order.

Misunderstand India

It is not without reason to believe that Britain altogether has been misunderstanding the true nature of the independence movement. The frantic efforts of Britain to hold its hegemony over India doubtless emanate from its selfish desire to utilize the country of their selfish benefit. It is against this British rule founded on self-interest that India is struggling for.

Looking through the past history of Britain in which it has resorted to oppressive measures in the Indian problem, particularly in which it has pursued its colonial policy, we find that its threatening, oppressive acts mixed with the conciliatory measures are what constitute the characteristics of its governmental policy toward its Indian and colonial problems. In the past Britain's overseas dependents and territorial possessions were in such helpless internal conditions that Britain has found it easy to use such appropriate measures to check India. However, today, Britain finds itself in such a miserable plight as a result of the severe defeats it has suffered at the hands of the Imperial Forces as well as of the German and Italian forces that the measures which it had heretofore used to success can no longer be adopted.

U.S. Mediation Considered

If Britain should agree to the American offer of mediation, it is wondered what step would India take.

Following the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia, Britain has been trying to turn India into an arsenal. No doubt India's value as such is unlimited. Britain depends a lot on India for iron and steel. It has to look forward to India for the supply of machine-guns, rifles, anti-aircraft guns, hand-grenades, field guns and ammunitions. Moreover, for the supply of tanks, armored cars, warplanes or even warships, which are needed for strengthening Britain's armament, Britain relies on the heavy industries of India.

Since Britain's aim was to monopolize the capital of India in producing these war supplies without giving the least attention of making India share in the profits, all negotiations for the securing the capital of India have failed.

Profits Only for British

The unprecedented war boom, following the conclusion of the last World War, was virtually the profit of Britain. India was unable to even enjoy a fractional part of the profit derived from such war boom. Had Britain been a little more generous in disposing of the Indian problem and given it what it rightfully deserves, the situation in India would not have come to what it is today.

Even if America should be given the task of mediating in the current disputes between Britain and India, it can be readily seen that whatever mediation America offers would center around how much it could get from mediating and nothing else as America is a nation same as England.

Rift Only Theatrical

People are apt to think that the primary obstacle to the attainment of Indian independence is the antagonism entertained by the followers of Mohammedanism and those of Hinduism. Of course it is beyond doubt that this long rift which has existed between the adherents of the former and those of the latter has only served to be a thorn obstructing the national unity of the entire nation of India. In political fields, Hinduism is represented by the National Congress Party of India, while Mohammedanism by the All-India Moslem League. These two political parties are the two major political forces which divide India into two parts.

The Hinduists and the All-India Moslem League members, however, have not been destined to be at variance with each other. In fact it was Britain which long had been heinously working to stir dissension between these two different elements to bring about internal disorder in India. Therefore the responsibility for the age-long disputes between these two elements should be assumed by Britain itself. The two factions have always endeavored to come to an understanding but all such efforts were frustrated by Britain. To give an example, the first reunion by these two elements was effected in 1915 in Bombay, the very seat where the fuse of the current anti-British movement was ignited.

Mutual Meet Held

Synchronous with this union was the general conference held by the representatives of the National Congress Party of India and of the All-India Moslem League who got together and discussed the best means whereby to bring about a national unity. On this very occasion the president of the League is said to have asserted that all Indian nationals, whether they belong to the National Congress Party of India or to the All-India Moslem League, must have the same purpose and ideal. He said that "he was an Indian in all cases, whatever might happen."

Today we see again the National Congress Party of India working hard to wipe out all religious taints and appealing to the members of the All-India Moslem League for cooperation on the common cause. Positive response has been seen toward such an appeal, particularly by some of the leaders who eventually it is said left the League to affiliate with the National Congress Party of India. And what resulted ultimately was that the progressive members of the League served their connections with the same and formed the Progressive All-Indian Party. Thus the All-India Moslem League, which was brought into being to be used as a tool by Britain, is now treading its own path toward the goal for the attainment of which it is existing.

(End)

Press Comments

Sunday, August 23, 1942

CHUGAI—Australia's Position in the Pacific
ASAHI—Reform of Local Governments
NICHI NICHI—Future Activities of Britain and America in West Asia
KOKUMIN—Dispatch of Willkie to U.S.S.R. and West Asia

Australia's Position In the Pacific

CHUGAI—People the world over are getting more and more interested in the position to be occupied by Australia in the Pacific.

Such interest has been lively since the Battle off the Solomon Islands. In this historic engagement the Australian cruiser Canberra was sent to the bottom along with war vessels of America and Britain. What does the defeat suffered by the combined American and British fleets in this battle mean to Australia?

It means, if it means anything at all, that if Australia does not make a change of heart it will be its destruction. Already that country is getting into an unenviable position, the position of the orphan of the Pacific, with nobody to look after it. But it has but itself to thank for the plight in which it finds itself today.

What will Australia be tomorrow? This is a question difficult to answer at this moment. But one need not be possessed of any special knowledge about that country to see that if it pursues its present policy, a fate like that which has overtaken the Philippine Islands and the Netherlands East Indies is sure to overtake it.

One might regard the fate in store for Australia as tragic. But there is no element of a tragedy in the break-up of a country which knows not how to defend itself, which relies on other countries to see that it continues to exist and which behaves overbearingly to its neighbors on the strength of promises of foreign support for it in event it comes to blows with its neighbors.

Ever since the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia, Australia has been following a policy of bluff toward Japan in the thought that America and Britain would come to its aid if it clashed with this country. Providence does not help any nation which has not the strength to defend itself.

It is true that America and Britain are anxious to do something for Australia. But this is not because they trust in it. If they take an interest in it, they have in mind its value as a base from which to operate against Japan. They will try to get more of their aid into it, in view of the fact that it is in greater danger than before. But the common-sense of the situation is that anything done by them will not save it. Nothing short of a miracle will save it.

The situation in which Australia is placed today shows that there is lack of statesmanship. If there were any intelligence left in that country, it certainly would not have chosen to make common cause with America and Britain in the current war. We now but smile at the position into which Australia allowed itself of joining the ABCD encirclement group, influenced by America and Britain.

It is not late in the day for Australia to make a change of heart and call a halt to the policy which is leading it to ruin. We look in vain for people in Australia with the vision to see the plain fact that unless their country parts company with America and Britain in time the end of it is as sure to come as day comes after night.

Reform of Local Governments

ASAHI—The Home Ministry has made up its mind to revise the present organization of local governments. The plan which has been outlined by the Ministry calls for the abolition of educational bureau in some prefectures and of economic bureaus in others. In most prefectures the business which has hitherto been handled by the educational and economic bureaus would be placed under the jurisdiction of general affairs bureau.

At present there are four bureaus in a prefectural government—general affairs, police, educational and economics.

This system of four bureaus for each prefectural government was introduced during the tenure of the Osaka Cabinet. Peculiar conditions which prevailed throughout the country then were in the background of the change in the organization of local governments which was effected by the Osaka Cabinet. The move was the answer of the Government to the mounting clamor of the people, especially in the provinces, for some effectual measures to alleviate the condition of farmers, many of whom were in distress.

Conditions in the country have completely changed since the four-bureau system was adopted. The farmers are doing well. Even at the time the four-bureau system was introduced, many informed observers openly doubted the wisdom of putting up economics bureau in every prefecture. They doubted whether there was any occasion for economics bureau in prefectures where agricultural interests were dominant. It was their opinion that if economics bureau were necessary, they should be set up only in prefectures with important industries, Tokyo, Osaka, and Hyogo, for instance.

The abolition of educational bureau and their incorporation in the general affairs bureau which would be renamed the internal affairs bureau would be in keeping with the current situation. The education of the people today is largely the education of the people behind the guns. This is a task which will be done by a general affairs bureau better than by a separate educational bureau.

Future Activities of Britain and America in West Asia

NICHI NICHI—The chief of the Publicity Department of the Soviet Communist Party, who is the spokesman of Premier Josef Stalin is reported to have declared through the radio, "The people must not depend on foreign support, but on our own tanks and the army of the Soviet Union. 'The formation of the second front cannot be believed.'"

The decision reached at the three-Power Conference held in Moscow has not been publicized as yet. It is evident from the words of the Publicity Department Chief, however, that no brilliant idea to turn the tide for the Soviet Union has been found or, if ever such an idea was conceived, the Soviet Government places no reliance upon the successful materialization of such a plan.

On the other hand, Britain and America are keenly aware of the critical situation now confronting the Allies, considering the progress of war between the Soviet and German forces in the Caucasus. If the petroleum resources in the Caucasus, in the coastal area of the Persian Gulf and in the Tigris Valley, be lost to German hands, the joint operations of the three Allied Powers in the West Asia would inevitably crumble.

As a counter-measure to meet such a critical situation, Britain and America would possibly reinforce the Soviet army in the Caucasus with a part of their armed strength posted in the West Asia at present or, as an alternative measure, would form a second front in the West Asia to fight against the Axis forces pressing hard at the Caucasus and North Africa.

Although a part of the British forces which had been stationed in West Asia was dispatched to India and the 10th Army, to North Africa, American forces of considerable strength have reportedly been landed on the coast of the Persian Gulf to reinforce the Allied army stationed in West Asia.

The fact is that General Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India and concurrently the Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces in West Asia, and Brigadier-General Robert L. Maxwell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Forces in West Asia, specially attended the recent Moscow Conference. Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in the meantime, is reported to have visited Cairo on his way back from Moscow and to have held a military conference there.

Such possible operations of the Allies as outlined above may prove to be desperate and futile attempts characteristic of the Allies, but the future activities of the British and American forces in and around West Asia should not be overlooked.

Dispatch of Willkie to U.S.S.R. And West Asia

KOKUMIN—The United States Government has officially announced that they will dispatch Wendell Willkie to the Soviet Union and the countries in West Asia to explain the efforts the United States has exerted in the fight against the Axis Powers.

With Stalingrad and the entire Caucasus confronting imminent danger, the Soviet Union is facing a grave crisis. The recent Moscow Conference bears witness to the serious situation in which the Soviet Union is finding itself.

As a practical question, the formation of the second front is impossible, considering the real military strength of the United States and Britain at present. The alleged formation of the second front was decided on by Britain and America for their own respective interests, but not for the interests of all the Allies.

So long as Britain and America lack military strength as well as sincerity to save the Soviet Union, the leaders of the Soviet Union will find the encouragement and consolation Special Envoy Willkie will give them utterly of no service to relieve the crisis confronting them.

Britain and the United States are planning to retain their ally in Europe on their side for the mere purpose of utilizing the Soviet Union as a tool to defend themselves against the Reich.

The leaders of the Soviet Union might have been well aware of this fact. It would be advisable for them to discontinue to rely upon their unreliable Allies, thereby to avoid more disastrous defeats in the future.

We are convinced that the mission of the American Envoy and the work he will do in the Soviet Union will only be either worthless or harmful.

AMERICA IN TURMOIL AS TRUE FACTS SEEN

Government's Propaganda Can No Longer Hold Back Rising Discontent

(Concluded From Yesterday)

Many Americans believe that Japan's occupation of the Aleutian Islands would intensify and prolong the Pacific war situation. American military experts have pointed out that it is Japan that is ever assuming the offensive, though the Pacific war has not yet emerged from its initial stage, and are bitterly criticizing the awkward military strategy and lack of might on the part of the American navy. The United States attaches great significance to the fact that Japan's occupation of the Aleutians would intercept one of the most important routes between America and Europe.

Not satisfied with the counter propaganda of America on the occupation of these Aleutian Islands by Japan, Britain radiocast to the peoples of Britain and America warning them not to be beguiled by the optimistic viewpoint of the American Navy Department. The warning was to the following effect:

"The landing of Japanese Forces on the Aleutians was anticipated, but, when this became a fact, a weighty significance emerged from the occupation. America has vigorously 'chanted' for the Allies victory in the Battles of the Coral Sea and Midway, but, in spite of such 'victory', the Japanese Forces have successfully landed on the Aleutian Islands. What does all this mean? It reveals the fact that the Japanese Navy remains as sound as ever before and that it is possible for that Navy to develop a series of positive offensives in the Pacific in the future. The American Navy Department says it could not predict, nor could it check the landing operation of Japanese Forces because of bad weather conditions, but this condition was equally as bad for the Japanese. The people of America and Britain are requested to see facts as they stand and then they must counteract Japan's war operations."

The transfer of responsibility on each other for war defeats has been the traditional policy of America and Britain since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The loss of Allied ships is not only a source of worry to America but also to Britain. Britain declares that the lack of sufficient coast defense on the American coast is responsible for the ever-mounting shipping losses.

America's ever-increasing worry because of its defeat is manifested everywhere. Its people who have formerly led a life of optimism and enjoyment have suddenly found themselves in under strict control following an acute shortage of materials. Their dissatisfaction with this hard life and their denouncement of Government leaders becomes daily pronounced. Government authorities are hard engaged in counteracting the popular discontent. Fifth columnist activities, strikes, sabotage and other undesirable incidents are the order of the day. The Socialist Party is openly against the war. Two problems confront the American authorities who are endeavoring to perfect the establishment of a wartime economic structure. They are: the apportionment of labor power and the prevention of inflation. The American authorities once were counting on the recruiting of at least 1,500,000 to 2,000,000 experienced factory operatives out of the ranks of unemployed laborers, but their expectations have gone sadly amiss. In reality, only several thousand of them have found their way into munitions factories. The income of laborers is increasing rapidly and, if this situation is left unremedied, inflation will grow from bad to worse.

Voices of Defeatism

"Voices of defeatism," are to be heard everywhere in America. The Government authorities have been forced to arrest those who are blaming President Roosevelt for his rotten war conduct and those who are raising "voices of defeatism." However, the anti-war fever shows no signs of abating. Some incidents connected with defeatism are:

Jane Anderson, negro soprano who is the pride of 12,000,000 negroes in America, was arrested on the charge of admiring the internal condition of Germany. She was suspected of being a secret agent of Nazi propaganda.

George Christian of Chattanooga and Rudolph Fahl of Denver were given a sentence of 10 years' penal servitude on the charge of uttering words that would demoralize the esprit de corps of the fighting services.

Ellis Jones and Robert Noble, both of Southern California, held a rally disregarding military regulations and were arrested. They carried a notebook in which was written: "MacArthur fled from the Philippines leaving his men to misery and a defeat which will probably be, in the near future, a repetition of the British defeat at Dunkirk."

Chairman Windhorst of the World Events Forum at Los Angeles, Benjamin Barahl, founder of the National League of Mothers and of the Christian American Guards, and members of the American First Committee were also arrested. Mrs. Lyrl van Hyning, chairman of the We Mothers Mobilize for America Society, was also punished. Mrs. Agnes Walters of Washington insisted on the prohibition of 200,000 Communist Jews entering America and suggested that a resolution blaming Roosevelt for his unsatisfactory policy be adopted. She was arrested.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dillings, Head of the Conducts of Patriotic Research Bureau, advocated the ousting of Congressmen who supported the Lease-Lend Bill and impeachment of President Roosevelt. She was arrested on the point of starting the movement. William Grace, Chairman of the Keep America Out of the War movement, which was renamed the Citizen's Committee After the Outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, was arrested when he held a meeting demonstrating America's opposition to Britain, the Soviet Union and President Roosevelt. Several leaders of the Anti-Semitic and Anglo-Phobe Organizations were punished as undesirable speakers.

Robert MacCormick, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, and Representative Claire Hoffman were arrested on their insistence of censuring President Roosevelt. Hoffman also exposed the fact that President Roosevelt ordered the construction of a large bomb-proof shelter in the compound of the White House.

Publisher Is Arrested

The "Social Justice", published by Father Charles Coughlin, and the "Cross" and the "Flag", run by Father Gerald Smith, were forbidden publication for their far-reaching attacks on the Jews. Father Smith demanded that the American fleet be recalled, appointment of Senator Gerald Nye, champion of the non-interference policy, as Secretary of State, and many other conditions on President Roosevelt.

The above-mentioned anti-war demonstrations are becoming keener than ever before, but, due to strict control on such demonstrations in New York, they have been forced underground. This does not mean that they are extinct. On the contrary, pamphlets printed in secret are distributed far and wide and this has resulted in a number of reckless rumors as to the war situation. An official report on the result of the investigation into the damage done to the American Navy at Pearl Harbor, which was printed by the American Navy and kept absolutely secret, was distributed to some quarters in the form of typewritten copy of some 1,400 pages. Those who have access to "first hand information" on the war situation are increasing rapidly and secret pamphlets on the inside dope of the American war reverses are sold heavily.

The Washington Government's policy to fool the Americans by its official report on the "ever-victorious" war has thus been frustrated. Almost all Nazi-interested organizations were disbanded without exception. News has it that a man connected with the last surviving society was arrested for having delivered a speech in which he said: "Japan is the only civilized country is East Asia and she is the only country that is qualified to guide China."

Lack of harmony in opinion is characteristic of a heterogenous country like America. Fifth columnist activities are a great worry to the American authorities, where an anti-war feeling is running high and public opinion conflicts.

Colonization Work In Manchou Studied

(Continued from Page 4)

prospect of gaining economic profits, and this is especially true in view of the possibilities of many years elapsing before the settlers could become established and earn a livelihood, unless productive profits were realized from agriculture, forestry or live-stock grazing. With the natural resources having been depleted, dependency had to be made on the products grown on the soil itself, so that unavoidably progress in this enterprise would be slow.

This was the general economic situation facing the Japanese colonial emigrants as they left to reclaim the vast areas of Manchoukuo.

The Plan of Colonization

The outline of the colonization scheme proceeded along a different course from that of the five-year industrial program, and it did not have any direct connection with other industrial development or colonization migration, with the result that the greatest national effort was put behind the enterprise. Industries seeking to develop resources can utilize varied organs and facilities and in some way or other be correlated, but the assembling and utilization of colonial settlers, which would be the back-bone of the reclamation and cultivation policy, was a great step taken in a vastly different field.

The Manchoukuo colonization scheme was a single independent enterprise undertaken by the Overseas Ministry and stood out as a magnificent move in the face of the circumstances. Since it was fundamentally a matter of national policy, it was only natural that its primary principles be related with other national considerations, and it was inevitable that it should be related with the population and goods problems of Manchoukuo. Two things, however, became clear in the adopting of this plan, with one being that the industrial program was independent and isolated from the colonization policy, for the former maintained the equilibrium of fundamental issues which included all possible branches of production and acted as the basis for the flow of good between Japan and Manchoukuo and for productive expansion.

During the 76th Diet, when Tadaatsu Ishiguro was the Agriculture Minister, a program for increasing the production of rice and other cereals in reclaimed regions was widely debated, but Mr. Ino, Agriculture Minister, in his reply to interrogations at the budget committee of the 79th Diet, made the explicit announcement that there was no need for setting up any program for increasing rice production in Manchoukuo as a plan for self-sufficiency of foodstuffs from domestic and foreign sources had already been set up. He added that Manchoukuo was yet unable to supply her own rice needs, so that the present objective was the meeting of those needs and that it was premature to consider expansion of the scale of agricultural and other productive activities of the colonists and a program of increased trade with Manchoukuo. In reference to the soya beans and kaoliang produced by the colonial farmers, he pointed out that the quantity was yet relatively small, so that in the long run an industrial program emphasizing production would not have direct reference to the problem of the immigrant farmer.

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TOKYO, MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1942

Educational Reform

It is a matter of great importance to reform the educational system so as to build up a new educational structure along characteristically Japanese lines and to ensure the activity of as many young leaders as possible both on the fighting lines and on the home front for the successful construction of Greater East Asia. It is, therefore, satisfactory to learn that the Government has decided to shorten courses of study at middle schools, high schools and the preparatory courses of universities in accordance with the plans worked out by the Ministry of Education and the Planning Board for the reform of the educational system. These plans were submitted to a regular Cabinet meeting on August 21 and approved.

The problem of shortening the courses of study at various schools has been outstanding for many years. The Japanese educational system was established in the early years of Meiji on the model of those in Western countries, and as it was put up hastily when the country was beset with many difficult problems at home and abroad, it contained many points which were in ill accord with the actual conditions in Japan. Although it has undergone reforms frequently since, it still errs on the side of formalism.

One evil of undue regard for formalism is noticeable in the fact that under the educational reform in force it takes seventeen or eighteen years to go through the entire courses of study from the primary school to the university. By adjusting the subjects of study and reforming the methods of teaching, it is possible to shorten the courses of study to a certain extent. Fully alive to this necessity, the present Cabinet has reached the decision referred to.

It was the conservative influence in the country that has always stood athwart the path of the reform of the educational system by raising objections to the shortening of the courses of study on the ground that it lowers the scholastic attainments of school graduates. According to the announcement made by the Government in connection with the projected educational reform, the authorities concerned are to take appropriate measures to see that the shortening of the courses of study do not affect the scholastic attainments of graduates.

The idea is antiquated that learning is to be acquired at school only. In the present days when harmony between science and actual life is required, it is important that students should acquire the basic scholastic knowledge within as short a course of study as possible and that researches and investigations necessary for the occupations which they follow after graduation should be carried on while they are engaged in their lines of business. By this means they should endeavor to improve their technical knowledge and skill. For the realization of this ideal, it is essential that society should be made an extension of educational institutions. In other words, it is important to establish efficient organs for scientific research which can satisfy the requirements of those who are engaged in various branches of business. By so doing, it is to be hoped that any lowering of scholastic attainments which may result from the shortening of the courses of study may be made good. It will, furthermore, contribute greatly toward the future scientific and cultural progress of the country. It is desirable that the Government will evolve concrete measures in this connection speedily and put them into practice with the least possible delay.

Wendell Willkie's Pilgrimage

Latest reports from the United States indicate that Wendell Willkie, unsuccessful Republican candidate in the last presidential election but now a sycophantic torch-bearer for the Roosevelt administration, is to be sent post-haste on a special mission to Russia. Just the other day he was received in conference by his boss Roosevelt at which time the two went over last-minute instructions and plans.

Coming so soon on the heels of Churchill's recent pilgrimage to Moscow, the dispatch of a special American emissary to do penance at the same terrifying shrine indicates an inordinate need on the part of the two Anglo-American Powers to seek absolution. And well might Churchill and now Roosevelt through his messenger Willkie plead for forbearance and forgiveness, for their crime toward the Soviet Union has been indeed great. For what sins they seek expiation is clear enough.

For did not Britain and the United States push the Soviet Union forward as a bulwark for their own defense against Germany, scheming to save their own skins at the expense of their northern ally? Did not Britain and America try to spur the Soviets to greater effort by promising them aid through a flood of supplies and a diversion in the west through the creation of a second front? And have not all these promises been vain, the supplies inadequate and the second front a chimerical dream? And are there not capitalistic Tories in both England and America who make no secret of their glee in seeing the Soviet Union bleed to death?

In the face of this betrayal, it is obvious that Britain and America must make explanations and apologies to stave off the wrath of the disappointed leaders of the Soviets. It is obvious that Britain and America must beg for patience and leniency while offering new promises and new assurances. It is for this purpose that Churchill made his humble pilgrimage to Moscow last week, and it is for this same purpose that Willkie also is going soon.

But new promises and new assurances naturally mean less than nothing in the light of past failures and betrayals. Some token of sincerity, some earnest of serious intention had to be presented. The Allied attack on the Solomons, the Allied attempt at a landing at Dieppe on the coast of France, and the latest American attack on the Gilbert Islands were all undoubtedly intended as such appeasement offerings. Their timing with Churchill's and Willkie's trips to Russia could not have been a matter of mere coincidence. This synchronization is just another proof of the desperate measures which the Allies have been forced to risk in order to preserve some semblance of cooperation with their Soviet benefactor whom they cannot afford to alienate.

These appeasement gifts of the Allies to the Soviet Union, however, have soured and emit a terrible odor. The Solomons battle has turned out to be the greatest naval defeat for the Allies since the war began; the Dieppe landing so ambitiously attempted proved to be a quickly-quashed fiasco; and the Gilbert Islands attack was nothing more than a puny raid lightly brushed off by the Japanese defenders. The Soviet leaders are anything if not wise and calculating. Whatever their outward expressions of courtesy, how they are really reacting to such pharisaical penitents as Churchill and Willkie who come bearing such putrified gifts can well be left to the imagination.

Old Japan Still Beats Strongly

One who looks beneath the surface of things can see, in spite of her modern garb, that the heart of Old Japan is still beating strongly. Our Civil Code, which embodies the spirit of Western law, incorporates to a great extent the customs and usages of our past. Our Constitution, though it may seem similar to many Western constitutions, is founded on our ancient system of government, and even finds its prototype in the days of the gods. The Japanese Renaissance, which began in the eighteenth century, has never stayed its course. Armed with more systematic methods, our scholars still pursue their research into ancient art and literature. The Historical Bureau of Tokyo University has already collected an immense quantity of material for the reconstruction of our annals. The Imperial Archaeological Commission has, in the last 15 years, ransacked the monasteries throughout the whole extent of the empire, and confuted many of the traditions of the Tokugawa critics. Rare Chinese books are eagerly sought after, an extremely valuable collection being recently acquired from the imperial archives of Peking. An interest in Sanskrit literature has also arisen, and the Max Muller library has been recently purchased and brought to Tokyo, while Buddhism and Confucianism are studied with even greater zest than they were at the outset of the Restoration. Old customs and ceremonies are being revived, and a knowledge of our ancient etiquette forms as much a part of a gentleman's training as ever it did, the tendency of democracy being only to make it more universal than before. (Extract from "The Awakening of Japan" by Kakuzo Okakura)

Influence of Bushido

The influence of Bushido is still so palpable that he who runs may read. A glimpse into Japanese life will make it manifest. Read Hearn, the most eloquent and truthful interpreter of the Japanese mind, and you see the working of that mind to be an example of the working of Bushido. The universal politeness of the people, which is the legacy of knightly ways, is too well known to be repeated anew. The physical endurance, fortitude, and bravery that "the little Japanese" possesses, were sufficiently proved in the Sino-Japanese war. "Is there any nation more loyal and patriotic?" is a question asked by many; and for the proud answer, "There is not," we must thank the Precepts of Knighthood. (Extract from "Bushido, The Soul of Japan" by Inazo Nitobe)

Biography of Lt-Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita

Chapter II

In the village of Okusuneue in Kami county, Tosa, famous for its production of indigo, lived the Yamashita family, engaged in a dyer's profession. The father of Lieutenant-General Yamashita was, for some reason or other, reluctant to follow in the profession of his father. Consequently having attended a normal school, which he completed in 1878, he became a school teacher.

The following year he married a young and intelligent woman by the name of Yu-u Morita. Convinced that in order to rear a strong, keen-minded family, he must marry an intelligent, physically well-built woman, he sought among his surroundings a strong, supple-bodied woman with a keenly perceptive mind. In Yu-u Morita he found that which he sought, for, descendent from a long line of strapping, powerfully built men and women, from a father who stood six feet two inches tall, she herself stood over five feet five inches, weighing more than one hundred and sixty pounds. A quick-witted, sharp woman with more than ordinary perception, she governed herself with an iron hand, rigid, unyielding.

God-fearing people, the Yamashitas worshipped their gods sincerely and devotedly. Before their miniature, family Shinto shrine, they placed their humble, written request that they might be blessed with children who might in some way render service to their country. In humble gratitude for their prayers which were answered, they named their first son Tomoyoshi, their second son, Tomoyuki—"written supplication" to the deities.

Father Becomes Doctor

Shortly after Tomoyuki was born, the father, Sakichi, again felt the urge to change his profession, and in 1885, leaving his wife and his two sons behind, he journeyed to far-off Nagasaki. There, for three years, he attended medical school, absorbing the complicated teachings of a learned profession. His son, Tomoyuki, was three years old when he returned to his village home.

Upon his return Sakichi took his family to the village of Osugi—the village of the Great Cryptomeria. There, upon a hill in the northern outskirt of the village, stands a stately, ancient cryptomeria, sixty-four meters in height, twenty-nine meters at its base. For three thousand years, the ancient crytomeria has stood, aloof, serene, and august; for three thousand years, it has inscrutably watched the growth and progress of a nation. To this village of the Great Cryptomeria, Sakichi brought his family and settled in earnest pursuit of his new profession.

To Sakichi, the ancient tree held a world of fascination. Often with his two sons, he took long leisurely walks to the hill upon which the great cryptomeria stood, and there, before its awe-inspiring height, its majestic grandeur, he would tell his sons:

"For three thousand years, this great cryptomeria has weathered the violence of rain and snow, the intensity of sweltering heat; it has borne the gruelling hardships of nature at its worst, and has conquered, survived, and mastered. Today it has become the greatest tree in Japan. Like this tree, you must conquer your hardships, must brave the cruelties of life, and like this tree, you must emerge strong, sturdy, and courageous."

Moved Deeply

Into the hearts of the two lads, the words of Sakichi penetrated deeply. In the heart of Tomoyuki, he who was later to become Lieutenant-General Yamashita, the words burned on the altar of inspiration, and like the ancient cryptomeria, he molded his character, firm, calm, self-possessed, sturdy, and commanding. Significant is the fact that for his pen-name he has chosen "Kyosan," Gigantic Cryptomeria.

From childhood, the two brothers were deeply attached to each other. Exceptionally intelligent, they graduated from their village school with high honors. When Tomoyuki was about to complete his senior year in primary school, his father made high plans for enrolling him in a normal school in Kochi Prefecture, for, from past experience, the field of education still interested him greatly.

Disappointment filled Tomoyuki's heart, for he, himself, felt the call of the army. With his whole being, he desired to enroll at a military school to become ultimately an officer. Realizing the keen disappointment which oppressed his younger brother, Tomoyoshi earnestly entreated his father to allow young Tomoyuki to follow that field for which he yearned. Explaining to him that the younger brother's magnificent physique was fitted best for a military career, assuring him that he, himself, would soon be in a position to finance his brother's schooling should financial support be necessary, Tomoyoshi plead with earnest insistence. Under the ardor of his fervent entreaty, Sakichi finally acquiesced resolving to send Tomoyuki to the Nankai Military School.

Goes in for Medicine

Like his father, Tomoyoshi was interested in medicine. At seventeen, he left for Osaka to take the minor examinations, and to the surprise of the villagers, he passed the examination, which for a boy of seventeen, was a difficult ordeal. Sakichi, who was then practising medicine in the small village, expected his son to enter the medical field as his assistant. Anger, disappointment, and loneliness surged through him when his first-born quietly informed him that he wished to pursue the study of medicine at a higher seat of learning. Quarrels followed arguments, and Sakichi, bitter at the stubborn attitude of his son, gave him one hundred yen and ordered him to leave home.

At eighteen, turned from the home he loved, with only one hundred yen in his purse, young Tomoyoshi faced a lonely world. As his straight-backed figure faded gradually into the distance, the pity and sorrow which filled his mother's breast over-flowed, and wrapping a small bundle of clothes, she followed the path of her son. On the outskirts of the village, she overtook him, and here, giving him the package, offered him what consolation and advice she could. There against the afternoon sun, she watched the figure of her first son growing momently smaller as he wended his way for distant Tokyo.

In Tokyo, he entred the Saisei Medical School, and in the following year, at the age of 18, he passed the major medical examination, qualifying him to be a doctor. Too young start a practise of his own, he took a job as health officer in a large fishing vessel at 60 yen a month.

From his salary, a large sum in those days, he sent home a part for the education of his younger brother, for the Yamashita family was financially in no comfortable position. Through complicated political interests, Sakichi had been steadily losing patients. Advised by his friends to change his interests, but loathe to abandon the cause of the minor liberal party, Sakichi refused to change his political stand. Patient after patient left. The sum which Tomoyoshi sent monthly was more than a god-send, enabling Tomoyuki to enroll at the Nankai Military School.

Passes Examination

At fifteen, Tomoyuki passed the entrance examination for the military school. Here he received rigid, spartan education, learned the severity of military discipline, and dreamed the dreams of his childhood—under blue skies, on gentle hills, in shaded forests of his childhood playgrounds he had visualized a mighty army, a mighty general. The wishful dreams of his childhood were slowly and surely taking shape. More than a capable, excellent student, he was especially proficient in English, which he often taught during the absence of the English instructor.

With his eyes upon a distant goal, desire burning steadily in his heart, he resolutely walked a rigid path. Inflicting upon himself a spartan training, he hardened his body with merciless discipline. In the dead of winter, in the penetrating cold of a winter wind, he often plunged into the River Sakai and swam its broad width. In the smothering heat of a sweltering summer, he wore heavy, winter clothes. With the arrival of summer vacation, he donned every vestige of clothes he possessed, saying that to wear all was much easier than to carry all. Under such severe self-discipline, his body slowly hardened and became as tempered steel. It was this training which, during this war, enabled him to endure the excruciating heat of a blazing, equatorial sun.

One summer, upon his return for a summer's vacation, he stopped at the home of a relative, where his mother had been visiting. With departure, his mother suggested that he return home with her on a jinrikisha. Forestalling her kindness by stating that in time of war a soldier must learn to walk any distance, he started off for the long 25 mile hike between the city of Kochi and the village of the Great Cryptomeria. Great was his mother's astonishment when, upon her arrival, she found her young son already home and waiting for her.

Enters Preparatory School

In 1900, young Tomoyuki entered the local military preparatory school in Hiroshima. Following three years of more vigorous training, he entered the central military preparatory school in Tokyo.

It was just at this time that the Russo-Japanese relationships were becoming extremely serious and threatening to come to an erupting point. For this reason, the three hundred young men enrolled at the central institution were subject to the most rigid of military training. It was while Tomoyuki was attending the school that the diplomatic relationships between the two countries erupted and fomented the Russo-Japanese War.

Four and a half years of training at the local and central military institutions completed his preparatory education, and in December of 1904, he entered the regular Military Academy. There, for one year, he absorbed himself in earnest, diligent study, and a year following his graduation, he became a sub-lieutenant.

In due course of time, he entered the Military Staff College, from which he graduated with high honors. He was granted a sword by the Taisho-Tenno. In the following year, at thirty-three, he married Hisako, daughter of Major-General Motohiko Nagayama, Aide-de-camp to the late Field Marshal Prince Iwao Oyama.

Promotion Rapid

Followed a series of promotions—member of the General Staff Office, Military Affairs Section, Instructor at the Military Staff College, seven years at posts abroad—until in 1919, at forty-six, he was promoted to the rank of colonel. Although still unknown to the general public, he demonsrated time and again his ability as military administrator, as the right hand man to General Baron Sadao Araki, Minister of War; Lieutenant-General Heisuke Yanagawa, Vice-Minister of War; and Major-General Juko Yamaoka, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau. It was with his appointment to the post of director of Military Affairs Section following the Manchurian Incident, that the eyes of the public focused upon Yamashita.

In July of 1937, following the outbreak of the China incident, as Major-General, he headed the first expeditionary force dispatched to North China. It was in December of the same year that he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and since that time, he has been active in north and south China as the chief of staff under General Terauchi and General Sugiyama. During his incumbency, with the cooperation of Lieutenant-General Homma, he blockaded the British settlement in Tientsin, a drastic step involving international finesse.

Apparently a care-free, easy-going man, the Lieutenant-General is a deeply sensitive man, a man with keen perception. Ever concerned over the welfare of his soldiers, he often appears at the field kitchen on an inspection tour, warning those in charge to maintain a high standard of sanitation that those who ate of the food might contract no disease.

Is Humanitarian

A deeply humanitarian man, he practises his motto, "Fear God, and love thy fellow men." When superior private, Fumio Kato, who had once been his attendant, was wounded in China and sent to the Red Cross Hospital in Japan for care, the Lieutenant-General wrote a kindly letter of comfort. Of his wife, who was residing in Kamakura, he requested that she visit the young wounded soldier at the hospital.

When General Hideki Tojo, the present Premier, was appointed Minister of War in 1940, it was Lieutenant-General Yamashita who succeeded to his post—Inspector-General of Aviation Service. Upon his return from China to assume his new post, he was interviewed by a group of newspaper reporters to whom he stated:

"The aviation service is a sort of time piece. The hands of a watch turn smoothly and regularly, faultlessly pointing out the second, the minute, the hour. Beneath this simple exterior, there runs a complicated, intricate mechanism without which the hands cannot turn. In perfecting the aviation service, it is not the dial but inside mechanism to which we must look for improvement."

JAPAN'S COLONIZATION WORK IN MANCHOUKUO IS REVIEWED

Twenty-Year Program to Settle 1,000,000 Households Studied—Plan Expected to Cost ¥7,000,000,000

By YOSHITARO HIGASA
(From the Gaiko Jiho)

Part I

The multiple aspects of the problems of migrating thousands of rural households from Japan to overseas regions can be considered under three main topics, the colonists themselves, the financing of colonization and the consideration of population. A concrete program has been undertaken by the Government with reference to Manchoukuo, but there yet remain China and the newly-opened southern Pacific regions as possible fields for further development.

Under the five-year program to migrate 100,000 Japanese to Manchoukuo, 72,000 agricultural colonists and 37,000 volunteer youths have been sent between 1937 to 1941. Former Overseas Minister Akita declared in reference to this program that the purpose of the program had, in some way or other, been achieved for the first five-year plan.

As was explained in the previous Diet, the general expenditures for this program totaled ¥700,000,000 so that with the colonization of roughly 100,000 settlers, the sum required to settle one person (in reality, one household) averaged ¥7,000. Using this as the standard, one can see that a fund of ¥7,000,000,000 will be needed to finance the entire 20-year colonization programs, which aims at the settling of 1,000,000 households in Manchoukuo, with the first 100,000 already settled.

Expenses Listed

The expenses of the colonist include the main subsidy of ¥1,500 for passage, various costs for establishing his home in the virgin land and certain liabilities and fees to governmental and semi-governmental bodies established for his security and protection.

The $700,000,000 required for the financing of the first five-year program is a sizable amount, and further, a part of this sum is an obligation of the Manchoukuoan Government. However, the program for the remaining 15 years of the colonization project will require 6,300,000,000 yen.

This huge fund is used by the Overseas Ministry in organizing groups of colonists, which is the pivot of the colonization program, migrating colonists recruited from agricultural districts of Japan and from among individual merchants and shop-keepers who desired to change their occupation.

At the time of the establishment of the railway settlements by the South Manchuria Railway Company, which has now abandoned this activity, each household in these communities required about ¥4,300 to establish their homes, provide tools and livestocks, with the added expense of migrating and for armed protection. Under the management of the Company practically all these expenses were direct expenditures of the colonists, and no extra sums were needed for governmental obligations, with the Company bearing half the expenses of land rent and other similar outlays while providing medical and sanitary facilities as well as giving the settlers the benefit of a close transportation and communication system. Very favorable conditions existed for the settlers, so that to avoid a disruption in the balance of the situation all these colonists were subsequently brought under the single control of the Overseas Ministry.

Work of S.M.R.

The work of the South Manchuria Railway Company in achieving these successful colonial results through its railway settlements was a clear manifestation of its years of experience and knowledge as an agency of national policy and as a perfect organ carrying out every economic activities, and thus it brought about utmost security and safety for the immigrant farmers faced with innumerable difficulties and problems. The Company had undertaken this enterprise of encouraging settlers only as a supplementary activity and had not gone into it on a major scale, but if it had there is no doubt that it would have achieved a great success. If this were seen to be so, some may ask the question of why the colonization scheme was not carried out on a larger scale at that time, but this can be answered with the statement that such a movement was impossible in view of the situation then exising in Manchuria, which was under the control of various war-lords and nominally under Chinese administration. Economic concessions had been granted to Japan under a treaty, but China refused in many instances to recognize her obligations, and the situation was such that the Japanese were prohibited from going outside the Kwantung Lease Territory and the South Manchuria Railway Zone.

Although there had been experimental migration to these areas, the lack of extensive agricultural lands checked the movement of settlers here so that it was not until recently that colonization was undertaken in earnest. However, the late Marquis Komura had foreseen its possibilities immediately following the Russo-Japanese War, and shortly afterwards Count Shimpei Goto the first president of the South Manchuria Railway Company, emphasized the need for large-scale migration into Manchuria of agricultural and industrial colonists, but over 30 years have passed before any concrete effort was made to realize the dreams of these far-sighted, men.

Geography of Manchoukuo

Within this vast area are mountains thick with forests, rivers, plains and waste lands, and underground are iron ore, coal and other minerals, so that Manchoukuo is indeed rich in resources. But, other than these[illegible]try suffers from the eleme[illegible] differ from the temperate [illegible] Japan, and it lacks the lu[illegible]lant and animal life abunda[illegible] warmer areas. With the lan[illegible]ry, vast landscape chara[illegible] the frigid and sub-frigi[illegible]human wants are easily sub[illegible]gated [illegible] the climate and topography.

In view of [illegible]t program for the establi[illegible] of an economically self-su[illegible]c and for the primary obj[illegible]etting up a powerful nation[illegible] state, it was only natural that th[illegible]rst steps taken in the poli[illegible]lopment would be concentr[illegible] the exploitation of the[illegible]al and other mineral re[illegible]fore all other things. And, it was a matter of course for enterpris[illegible]s controlling these industries shou[illegible] make the first entry into this country, and although they were characterized as government-controlled or publicized popularly as national-policy companies, the management of these activities was undertaken by already existent organizations. Pulp manufacturers followed these development companies and vied for the rich timber resources.

Importance of These Industries

The importance as well as the necessity of these organizations can be understood from the facts that huge investments were required for a program of intensive production of the greatest quantit[illegible]within the shortest period and th[illegible] was unprofitable and cumb[illegible] to bring together thousands [illegible]all commercial and industri[illegible]rprises to carry on this work[illegible] further to be pointed out [illegible] virgin country such as Ma[illegible]o no active capital could be [illegible]d there but would have to [illegible]pendent upon existing capital[illegible]

However, as a res[illegible]this exploitation, the natural [illegible]es may be depleted from the [illegible]d only the vast wilderness is[illegible]ith the forested lands turn[illegible] barren mountains and waste [illegible]so that nothing remains to [illegible]further enterprise. Nothing [illegible] to be done except possibl[illegible]nation and reforestation, an[illegible]ype of activity is economical[illegible]ractive and unprofitable, un[illegible]e government subsidy a[illegible] were granted.

With this lack of financial appeal, no capital was forthcoming for this work, and it became necessary to consider a separate national undertaking. In the reclamation and cultivation of waste lands there is no

(Continued on Page 3)